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South Oxfordshire Combined
Districts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1951

OXFORD
GEO. BRYAN AND CO.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1951

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N. C. ALLEY.

Thame Urban District: R. E. OSBORN.

Clerical Staff:

Medical Officer of Health's Office:	MRS. E. M. THOMPSON MISS G. B. GENNER, M.A. (part time)
Henley Borough:	MISS B. ELLERY
Bicester Urban District:	N. C. ALLEY
Thame Urban District:	R. E. OSBORN
Bullington Rural District:	L. W. CHARLTON
Henley Rural District:	MISS M. E. BETTS
Ploughley Rural District:	A. L. W. NOKES

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1951

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

To the Mayor, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the South Oxfordshire Combined Districts for the year 1951 which has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of Circular 42/51 of the Ministry of Health.

As I commenced my duties in the area only on November 12th, 1951, I shall wait until 1952 before venturing to set down my views on the health of the districts as a whole. Fortunately Dr. Davy, my predecessor, left a most comprehensive and illuminating report for 1950 and as this is still set in type at the printers I feel confident that I cannot do better than reprint it with the necessary emendations for 1951.

I take leave to underline the very excellent sections on Tuberculosis, Housing and Caravans (pp. 10, 12, and 14 respectively), all of which apply in 1951 with increasing force.

I desire to put on record my keen appreciation of the help I have received from the County Medical Officer, Dr. Jennings; the M.O.H. of the City of Oxford, Dr. Warin; and the M.O.H. of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts, Dr. Campbell. I have also to record my thanks to the staff of the Public Health Laboratory in Oxford for much invaluable assistance.

The Sanitary Inspectors of all six districts have been as helpful, as willing and as overworked as usual.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

HECTOR MACKENZIE-WINTLE.

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) POPULATION. The Registrar General's estimates of the population of each of the Combined Districts at mid-year 1951 are, as for 1950, estimates of the *home* population (that is, civilians plus members of the armed forces stationed in the area).

Population trends, local and national, over the past seventeen years are demonstrated by the table given on page 5 in which the 1931 and 1951 Census figures have been included.

(b) DEATHS. During the year there were 987 deaths in the Combined Districts, 520 men and 467 women. Deaths are classified by the Registrar General under 36 headings, based on the abbreviated list of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948, and the deaths occurring in the area of each constituent authority are analysed under these headings in the district sections which follow.

The death rates* calculated for each district are presented in two forms, *crude* and *corrected*. *Crude death rates* are rates which express no more than the ratio existing between the number of persons estimated to be resident in a district at mid-year and the number of persons that died in the district during that year. Though of interest, such rates are of limited value for purposes of comparing the mortality experience of different districts, because the proportion of males to females and young to old in the population varies from district to district. As a result a very healthy district the population of which contained an undue proportion of old people, amongst whom deaths would, quite naturally, be common, would show a higher crude death rate than a slum in which the population was predominantly young. For example, the crude death rates of seaside resorts which are much favoured by old people as places to which to retire are sometimes higher than the crude death rates of industrial towns which are less healthy but to which old people are not especially drawn.

To overcome this difficulty the Registrar General supplies a *comparability factor* for each district, based upon the age and sex composition of the population. If the crude death rate of a district be multiplied by this factor a new rate, the *corrected death rate*, results which has the advantage that it can be directly compared with the corrected death rates of other districts. For example, the corrected death rate of a healthy seaside resort would be lower than its crude death rate and almost certainly lower than the corrected death rate of the slum which previously its crude death rate had exceeded. In this way a truer measure of the relation between the healthiness of the seaside resort and the unhealthiness of the slum is provided.

During the war and for some years afterwards the Registrar General was unable to provide comparability factors and so only crude death rates are available for those years. Since 1949, however, the factors have been provided and the corrected death rates have been calculated.

(c) LIVE BIRTHS. During the year, 1543 live births occurred in the Combined Districts, compared with 1542 in 1950. The fall in the birth rate in the Combined Districts from 17.1 per thousand in 1950 to 15.8 per thousand in 1951 follows the trend for England and Wales (15.8 to 15.5) but it will be seen that the Combined Districts' birth rate is still rather higher than that for the country as a whole.

* Which include Forces deaths.

Year	England and Wales		Adminis- trative County of Oxford- shire	Oxford County Borough	South Oxfordshire Combined Districts						
	Total Population	Civilian Population			Henley Borough	Bicester U.D.	Thame U.D.	Bullington R.D.	Henley R.D.	Ploughley R.D.	Combined Districts
Census	1931 (i)	39,952,377	129,245	80,539	7,074	3,004	2,964	21,730	14,391	12,713	61,876
	1935 (ii)	40,645,000	—	88,200	7,158	3,201	3,154	22,900	14,230	13,240	63,883
	1936 (ii)	40,839,000	—	90,140	7,205	3,163	3,053	23,320	14,290	13,330	64,361
	1937 (ii)	41,031,000	—	92,440	7,028	3,303	3,051	23,610	14,400	13,610	65,002
	1938 (ii)	41,215,000	—	94,090	7,024	3,344	3,028	24,040	14,480	13,640	65,556
	1939 (ii)	41,460,000	—	95,600	7,075	3,406	3,085	25,040	14,720	13,890	67,216
	1940 (iii)	41,862,000	39,889,000	96,570	8,813	3,998	3,817	28,470	19,170	14,550	78,818
	1941 (iii)	41,748,000	38,743,000	106,900	10,080	4,369	4,173	32,410	22,140	17,090	90,262
	1942 (iii)	41,897,000	38,243,000	104,600	9,000	4,050	3,776	29,550	19,880	16,170	81,426
	1943 (iii)	42,259,000	37,818,000	103,900	8,611	3,961	3,742	28,040	19,010	15,810	79,174
	1944 (iii)	42,449,000	37,785,000	100,370	8,642	3,751	3,625	27,100	19,300	14,780	77,198
	1945 (iii)	42,636,000	38,157,000	98,020	8,699	3,562	3,461	24,840	18,410	14,270	73,242
	1946 (iv)	42,737,000	40,595,000	100,590	8,565	3,547	3,426	24,540	18,130	14,190	72,398
	1947 (iii)	43,050,000	41,786,000	103,210	8,684	3,681	3,409	24,870	18,390	14,730	73,764
	1948 (iii)	43,502,000	42,750,000	105,150	8,430	3,800	3,510	28,630	20,090	16,140	80,600
	1949 (v)	43,785,000	*163,500	*107,100	*8,400	*4,060	*3,500	*29,830	*19,830	*17,360	*82,980
			†173,780		†8,400	†4,940	†3,500	†32,960	†19,980	†21,600	†91,380
	1950 (vi)	44,020,000	172,060	108,200	8,370	4,580	3,590	32,780	19,710	21,190	90,220
Census	1951 (i)	43,744,924	177,090	98,675	7,970	4,171	3,585	34,996	19,979	24,203	94,904
Mid Year	1951 (vi)	43,800,000	180,800	106,400	7,960	4,184	3,627	36,740	19,680	25,230	97,421

NOTES.

- (i) The Census Populations comprise all persons enumerated on land, in barges and boats on inland waterways, in all vessels in ports or at anchorages at Census midnight other than ships of foreign navies, and also persons in boats on fishing or coastwise voyages which returned to port during April not having proceeded from a port outside Great Britain, Ireland or their adjacent islands. It does NOT include members of Armed Forces, Mercantile Marine or other civilians outside the country.
- (ii) The figures given for the years 1935-39 inclusive are estimated resident mid-year populations.
- (iii) The figures given for the years 1940-45 inclusive and 1947 and 1948 are estimated resident *civilian* mid-year populations (a total population is available for England and Wales only).
- (iv) The figures for 1946 are estimated mean (not mid-year) populations.
- (v) In 1949 the Registrar General supplied figures for both the total (†) and the civilian (*) estimated mid-year populations of districts.
- (vi) The figures are estimated mid-year *home* populations, that is they include members of the armed forces stationed in the area and merchant seamen, whether at home or overseas. They exclude members of the home forces stationed outside England and Wales and non-civilians of foreign countries, Dominions, etc., temporarily in this country.

Just as the mortality experience of different districts cannot be compared by comparing their crude death rates, so no valid deductions about the fertility of the inhabitants of different districts can be drawn from a consideration of their crude birth rates. The number of births which occur in a district depends, like the number of deaths, upon the age and sex structure of the population and in consequence the Registrar General calculates another, and different, comparability factor by means of which the crude birth rates of districts may be standardized. Both crude and corrected rates have therefore been given for each district.

(d) STILL BIRTHS. During the year there were 14 male and 10 female still births in the Combined Districts. This gives a rate of 15.3 still births per 1000 total (live and still) births which is better than the rate for England and Wales which is 22.9. The rate for the Combined Districts gives a truer picture of the state of affairs in the area than does an examination of the rates of the individual districts which vary from 6.7 to 45.9 per 1000 total births. Such variations are commonly found in rates calculated for communities which are small in relation to the county or country as a whole.

(e) INFANT AND NEONATAL MORTALITY. The Infant and Neonatal mortality rates for England and Wales for 1951 were 29.6 and 18.8 deaths per* 1000 live births respectively. The infant mortality rate is concerned with the deaths of children under the age of one year, the neonatal mortality rate with the deaths of children under the age of four weeks. The corresponding rates for the Combined Districts were 16.20 and 10.37 per 1000 live births and are thus both lower than those for England and Wales. Here again a truer picture is given by the rates for the Combined Districts as a whole than by the individual district rates which vary widely between 0.0 and 40.0 for the infant mortality rate and 0.0 and 30.0 for the neonatal mortality rate.

(f) MATERNAL MORTALITY. For the third successive year there were no deaths during the year as a result of childbirth. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.79 per 1000 total births.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease during 1951 was the highest since 1940 when Measles and Whooping Cough became notifiable, and the figure is almost entirely due to the large number of cases of these two diseases,

The table (p. 7) records the number of cases (other than of tuberculosis) notified from the Combined Districts in each of the four quarters of the year, from which it will be seen that the heaviest incidence was during the spring months when the majority of the year's cases of measles and whooping cough occurred.

* See note on p. 20.

DISEASE	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Totals for Year
Scarlet Fever	21	28	10	20	79
Whooping Cough	114	165	47	57	383
Measles	509	698	134	9	1350
Pneumonia	30	12	6	9	57
Meningococcal Infection	1	2	—	1	4
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	2	1	3
Non-Paralytic	—	—	2	—	2
Dysentery	38	30	4	1	73
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	3	2	5
Food Poisoning	—	—	2	1	3
Erysipelas	4	—	2	3	9
TOTALS	717	935	212	105	1969

A second table, on page 8, records the cases of infectious disease notified from the Combined Districts during the past sixteen years. The record for measles and whooping cough is incomplete as these diseases were not required to be notified until October 1939. In comparing the experience of one year with another reference should be made to the population figures given at the foot of the table, bearing in mind that the figures for the war years and thereafter until 1948 are of the civilian population only.

Although the population of the Combined Districts is only a small fraction of that of the whole country, certain national trends in the behaviour of some of the infectious diseases are recognizable in the experience of the Combined Districts over the past sixteen years. For example:

(a) *Poliomyelitis*: The increasing incidence of this disease is clearly demonstrated. Almost four times as many cases were notified in the Combined Districts in the five years following the war as were notified in a similar period immediately preceding it.

(b) *Cerebrospinal Fever*: The high incidence of this disease in the early part of the war and the steady decline since then to the pre-war level is clearly shown.

(c) *Diphtheria*: The beneficial effects of the anti-diphtheria campaign which was begun in 1942 are recorded in the steadily diminishing incidence of that disease. In 1951, for the second year in succession, no case was recorded in the Combined Districts. The figures for the country as a whole are so striking that they are given in full (p. 9).

It will be seen, however, that the death rate per thousand cases does not diminish, i.e., that diphtheria, when it does occur, is still as dangerous as it has ever been.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED IN THE SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1936-1951
(Excluding Tuberculosis)

Disease	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	10	1	2	8	2	—	4	2	1	22	2	15	7	5
Cerebrospinal Fever ...	—	1	3	1	26	21	9	10	3	7	4	6	—	3	—	4
Diphtheria ...	5	42	26	30	10	23	10	10	10	9	12	7	2	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	3	1	2	40	5	107	26	82	61	42	22	35	9	14	73
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	12	7	19	14	14	16	22	18	23	17	11	5	9	10	11	9
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	11	4	1	1	2	—
Measles ...	?	?	?	?	951	1281	441	1212	105	1366	81	519	911	1065	393	1350
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	3	1	—	2	1	2	1	1	4	5	4	2	3	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	42	31	42	24	44	42	25	52	51	31	32	30	16	35	38	57
Puerperal Fever and																
Pyrexia ...	9	6	3	12	6	6	4	6	7	5	4	4	6	1	—	5
Scarlet Fever ...	117	79	41	84	165	161	93	216	147	123	48	41	54	43	45	79
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever...	3	1	1	1	7	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	?	?	?	?	60	393	55	229	231	72	158	218	206	189	153	383
TOTAL CASES ...	191	175	147	169	1329	1963	770	1782	667	1703	412	882	1244	1377	666	1969
POPULATION ...	64,361	65,002	65,556	67,216	78,818	90,262	81,426	79,174	77,198	73,242	72,398	73,764	80,600	91,380	90,220	97,421

NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA
ENGLAND AND WALES 1938-51

Year	Corrected No. of cases Notified	Number of Deaths	Deaths per 1000 cases
1938	65,008	2,861	44
1939	47,343	2,133	45
1940	46,281	2,480	54
1941	50,797	2,641	52
1942	41,404	1,827	44
1943	34,662	1,371	40
1944	23,199	934	40
1945	18,596	722	39
1946	11,986	472	39
1947	5,609	244	44
1948	3,575	156	44
1949	1,881	84	44
1950	962	49	51
1951	699	33	47

(d) *Dysentery*: Dysentery was first made notifiable in 1919 when it was regarded as a rare disease in this country. It is now common, although the case fatality, which was given as 26 per cent in 1919, is now 2 per cent of recorded cases. In the past the majority of recorded cases was notified from residential institutions, particularly mental hospitals, but it is now clear that dysentery is not uncommon amongst the population at large and in fact must be regarded as endemic in the country.

In the Combined Districts investigation has regularly revealed that when a few cases of dysentery are notified from a district there are always other people in the neighbourhood suffering from dysenteric symptoms. Some of them never seek medical advice and others, who do, recover so quickly that dysentery is not suspected. The number of those who are healthy carriers cannot be estimated without extensive stool examination, which has not been practicable, but in outbreaks in other areas where it has been possible to examine large numbers of stool specimens from schools and from apparently healthy members of infected households many healthy carriers have been demonstrated.

In the Combined Districts the principal sufferers, other than patients in mental hospitals, have been children under the age of seven, amongst whom infection appears to have spread at school and from whom, in some instances, adults, particularly mothers, have become infected.

Now, when cases of dysentery are notified from a district, attempts are made to limit the spread of infection by arranging for the schools to exclude all children known to be suffering from diarrhoea and by informing the local practitioners that dysentery has been confirmed in their area so that there is greater likelihood of the mild case being correctly diagnosed and treated and so that suitable advice on personal hygiene may be given to the families in which cases occur. (See also p. 12).

(e) *Food Poisoning*: The notification of food poisoning was made compulsory under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, but it was not until 1949 that medical officers of health were required to include cases of food poisoning in their weekly and quarterly returns of notifiable diseases to the General Register Office.

In the past ten years or so there has been a steady and significant rise in the number of cases reported each year in England and Wales. Some of the increase may be due to improved diagnosis and more conscientious notification by medical practitioners, but part of the increase is due primarily to the lowered standards of food hygiene which resulted from war-time conditions and which have not improved, as they should, since the war ended.

The effects of these lowered standards acting alone might have been slight but they have been magnified by the shortage of modern premises and equipment and in particular by the extension of community feeding which began during the war and has become a well established feature of modern life in the form of school and works' canteens and civic restaurants.

Despite the national increase in the recorded incidence of food poisoning the Combined Districts have been fortunate in escaping any major outbreak of food poisoning and the number of cases notified has been small. This is not a reason for complacency, however; community feeding exists in the area as elsewhere and there is no reason to believe that the Districts' immunity from attack can continue indefinitely unless the standards of hygiene amongst food handlers are maintained at a high level by adequate control and educational measures.

Control is effected by the vigilance of the sanitary inspectors and, in all the districts, their hands have been strengthened by the adoption of the model by-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and the sale of food in the open air.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 97 new cases of tuberculosis (78 pulmonary and 19

non-pulmonary) were notified in the Combined Districts and there were 15 deaths from the disease (13 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary). The death rate was therefore 0.15 per 1000 of the home population which compares favourably with the rate of 0.31 per 1000 for England and Wales.

The age distribution of the 97 new cases (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) is given below. As the table clearly shows, it is characteristic of this disease that it strikes down the young adult and those in the prime of life; 79 per cent of those affected were 45 years of age or less and 64 per cent were 35 or less; almost a quarter were in the age group 16—25.

In this country, of the communicable diseases which kill, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis are the only two remaining the incidence of which we have so far failed to control adequately; the others, which once took such heavy toll, are now scarcely more than names. Plague and cholera which regularly swept this country in the past are now thought of as tropical diseases; smallpox and typhoid break through our defences so rarely that the occurrence of a single case is front page news; diphtheria is now responsible for only a few deaths in each year.

As yet we know too little about poliomyelitis to be able to control its spread with certainty. There is no such justification for our failure to control tuberculosis, however; we have the knowledge, but we lack the determination to make available the very considerable material resources necessary to control the spread of this disease. The population is far too complacent about tuberculosis and seems unmoved by, or perhaps unaware of, the fact that in England and Wales 500 people die every week from a disease, the cause and method of spread of which have been known for well over half a century.

New cases of Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) notified during 1951.

Age	Henley M.B.		Bicester U.D.		Thame U.D.		Bulling- don R.D.C.		Henley R.D.C.		Plough- ley R.D.C.		Com- bined Districts	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2-5	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	2
6-15	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	4	4
16-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	2	1	2	2	10	11
26-35	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	4	4	6	4	3	12	15
36-45	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	5	2	3	1	11	4
46-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	1	5	3
56-65	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	5	1
66—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	5	1
Not Stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	2	4	1	2	1	20	16	18	14	12	7	56	41

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS—THE AREA AS A WHOLE

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		TOTAL	
	Cases	Attack rate per 1000	Cases	Attack rate per 1000	Cases	Attack rate per 1000
1942	58	0.73	27	0.33	85	1.06
1943	88	1.11	25	0.32	113	1.43
1944	81	1.05	38	0.51	119	1.56
1945	90	1.23	35	0.48	125	1.71
1946	97	1.34	32	0.44	129	1.78
1947	116	1.57	29	0.39	145	1.96
1948	109	1.35	19	0.24	128	1.59
1949	83	1.00	20	0.24	103	1.24
1950	75	0.83	21	0.23	96	1.06
1951	78	0.80	19	0.20	97	1.00

There would appear to be no significant change in the Combined Districts in the attack rate per 1000 of the population which is the only true criterion of the prevalence of the disease. It is possible, however, that improved methods of diagnosis have disclosed chronic cases which in earlier years might never have been detected and would have lived and died as 'chronic bronchitis'. The fact, therefore, that there is even a slow diminution in the attack rate is encouraging.

AN OUTBREAK OF SONNÉ DYSENTRY

A small confined outbreak of Sonné Dysentery occurred in the Borough of Henley starting at the end of January and the last confirmed case was notified on March 1st. None of the cases was severe.

There was a total of 18 cases, 7 males and 11 females. The age incidence was interesting and significant in that 71 per cent of the male cases and 82 per cent of the female cases were of school age.

The outbreak affected 10 separate families and of these 10 families 3 showed 3 cases each, 2 showed 2 cases each and the remaining 5 showed 1 case each.

In spite of exhaustive inquiries it was not possible to trace the origin of the outbreak but in view of the large percentage of children involved it is likely that the spread was at school particularly as the majority of cases were attending two schools.

A memorandum on Sonné Dysentery was distributed to all Sanitary Inspectors and a close liaison established with the medical practitioners in the district, and while the origin of the outbreak was non-proven, there is little doubt that the prompt action of the practitioners prevented the spread of the infection.

HOUSING

By the end of 1951, 1953 new houses had been completed in the Combined Districts since the end of the war. 1616 were erected by

local authorities and 337 by private enterprise. A further 328 houses (approximately) were in course of construction at the close of the year, 291 of them by local authorities.

The demand for housing continues unabated and at the end of the year about 4050 applications for council houses were outstanding, that is about 500 more than at the end of 1950.

The adverse effects of unsuitable housing make themselves felt in almost every aspect of the life of a family and, in consequence, the provision, by reconditioning and new building, of adequate housing accommodation, for all who seek it, is the greatest single domestic task with which this country is faced. Without proper housing the average individual cannot attain the full development of mind and body of which he is potentially capable.

No one can reasonably doubt this; nevertheless it cannot be repeated too often, particularly when, as at present, new building is limited to a small annual quota of houses and reconditioning is difficult and expensive. Once a social evil has been recognized, the longer it remains unremedied the greater is the danger that it will come to be looked upon as irremediable and so accepted as part of the normal pattern of contemporary life. This is particularly true of rural housing, not only because the difficulty of providing adequate housing is even greater than in the town but also because there are some who doubt the wisdom of making a widespread provision of domestic amenities in villages because they fear that it constitutes an undesirable urbanization of the rural areas.

This latter point of view cannot be condemned too strongly. There are no valid arguments against making every effort to raise the standards of housing in country districts, by new building, by reconstruction and by the extension of water and sewerage services to villages. The rebirth of rural England, to which many look forward, will be helped not hindered by the abolition of as many unfit, ill equipped cottages as possible. It is appalling to contemplate the infinite waste of human energy, mental as well as physical, which results from life in a damp, tumbledown house without main water, sink, bath, water heater or drains. The effects on health and welfare of life in such houses are often indirect and intangible and are certainly not to be measured by the morbidity and mortality statistics of a district. Health is far more than a freedom from gross disease and to fail to appreciate this is to fail to recognize the chronic ill-health, mental and physical, produced by adverse living conditions.

In consequence, however great the difficulties and however pressing other demands on available resources may be, there must not, on any account, be any relaxation of effort until good houses, adequately equipped, are available in sufficient numbers to satisfy the effective demand for them.

CARAVANS

There are two ways in which a local sanitary authority may grant licences authorizing persons to use caravans within their boundaries. The first is by granting a licence authorizing a person to station and use a caravan in a specified location in the district (i.e. a 'caravan licence'). This licence is usually given for the period of a year only but is renewable. The second is by granting a licence authorizing a person to allow land occupied by him within the district to be used as a site for a specified number of caravans (i.e. a 'site licence'). There is doubt whether a local authority has any power to limit the term of such a licence and it is held by some that once the licence is given it cannot be revoked.

The first method is that usually employed for licensing single caravans for use by their owners whilst the second method, although it is sometimes used for individual caravans, is that most commonly employed for the licensing of commercial caravan sites.

In either case, whichever method of licensing is employed, the licensee must also apply to the Planning Authority (the County or County Borough Council) for planning permission which, when granted, is for a limited period, usually one to three years, commonly only one.

In the past the attitude of most local authorities towards trailer caravans has been based upon a reluctance to encourage the multiplication of these convenient but undecorative mobile holiday bungalows within their boundaries. But times have changed, and the continuing shortage of houses is causing an increasing number of people to seek other means of achieving domestic independence. Chief among these is the use of the trailer caravan as a permanent home. Caravan builders have been quick to answer the call for a greatly increased supply of their products and their output has grown each year since the end of the war.

It is clear that the vast majority of these caravans are being built for permanent occupation as homes and not for occasional holiday use and in consequence local authorities must re-examine their attitude towards caravans and caravan sites.

The probability must be faced that caravans are likely to house a significant proportion of the population for a number of years to come. The establishment of a caravan site is, therefore, in effect, the establishment of a new, temporary, community of homes, in which families will live and children grow up.

Because trailer caravans were originally designed for holiday purposes there is the danger of continuing to think of them in this context only and when issuing licences to use land as a site for caravans to impose conditions no more stringent than those required for the licensing of sites for the use of holiday campers and caravanners. Such standards though adequate for temporary, summer, use are too low to ensure that a site is suitable for permanent occupation, in all

weathers, by people for whom it is their only home. Unless standards are set high, local authorities are in danger of appearing to condone the establishment of communities exposed to just those insanitary circumstances which at the same time they are striving to improve in their districts.

It must also be borne in mind that the issue of a licence to use land as a caravan site often bestows on the owner of the land the right to operate a very profitable business. The charge to station a caravan is commonly ten shillings a week (sometimes more) for which the minimum of services may be provided—maybe no more than the right to park a caravan in a field and to draw water from a stand pipe. Under such conditions a site licensed to accommodate fifty caravans may yield an owner a substantial income in return for a negligible capital outlay. This is a form of licensed exploitation which every local authority must deplore.

It is therefore essential that a local authority should decide what should be the minimum requirements which must be satisfied before a licence to use land as a caravan site is granted. The object of the conditions should be to endeavour to ensure that caravan dwellers enjoy sanitary conditions approaching those of prefabricated estates, which in some respects caravan sites resemble. It may be that some caravan sites will ultimately be required to have a life as long as that of some prefabricated estates, and it must not be forgotten that past experience of sub-standard housing suggests that a proportion of caravan dwellers will develop a taste for this mode of living and will wish to continue it, just as some people who lived in 'shacks' after the first World War preferred to stay where they were even when satisfactory houses became available. It is therefore all the more necessary to ensure that standards of caravan life are as high as possible and that caravan dwellers should not, if avoidable, become adapted to lowered standards from which in some cases it may later be difficult to raise them.

In consultation with the Senior Sanitary Inspectors a schedule of minimum conditions was therefore drawn up and submitted to each of the constituent authorities for their consideration, with the recommendation that they should, as a routine, be attached to all licences to use land for the purpose of a caravan site. (It should be clearly understood that these conditions are designed to apply to *land* licensed for the purpose of commercial caravan *sites* and not to the licensing of *single caravans* for use by their owners on individual sites.)

The conditions are designed to control the types and condition of caravans permitted on the site, the spacing of caravans and the minimum size of plot for the exclusive use of each occupier and the erection of huts and sheds adjacent to caravans; to ensure the provision of a pure and readily available water supply and adequate closet, drainage and refuse disposal arrangements and finally to ensure that the site

shall be so laid out that caravan dwellers are able to walk dry shod from the public highway to their caravans at all times of the year and in all weathers.

The schedule of conditions was accepted by the Henley and Ploughley Rural District Councils and, accepted in principle by the Borough Council of Henley-on-Thames and the Bullingdon Rural District Council. The Urban District Councils of Bicester and Thame agreed to give further consideration to the matter should they ever be requested to license land within their boundaries for use as a caravan site.

One final difficulty remains. The conditions are the very minimum considered essential for ensuring decent living conditions on a caravan site. They do, nevertheless, involve the owner of a site in a certain amount of initial expense which he is anxious to reduce to a minimum or avoid altogether, unless he can be certain that he can operate the site long enough to see a return on his money. In order to occupy a caravan or operate a caravan site it is necessary not only to obtain a licence from the Sanitary Authority but also planning permission from the Planning Authority. In the past either the Sanitary Authority or the Planning Authority or both have been loath to licence a caravan site for more than a brief period. In consequence it is not easy to ensure the full co-operation of site owners in providing facilities at least up to the standard of the minimum conditions and their reluctance is understandable.

If the view is accepted that caravan sites, however unwanted they may be are unavoidable in most districts and further that, in view of the housing situation they are likely to remain occupied for a number of years to come then it is essential that those who own and operate them should be required, encouraged and assisted to make them as suitable for their purpose as possible. In order that this may be done the licence of the Sanitary Authority and the permission of the Planning Authority must be for at least three years, preferably more, and it is essential therefore that the Local Sanitary Authority and the Planning Authority should co-operate in order to ensure uniformity in their outlook, purpose and action in the matter of caravan sites.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 47 and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

Under these acts certain local authorities, including County Councils, are given powers to apply for the removal to and detention in a suitable hospital or other institution of any person whom their medical officer of health, after thorough inquiry and consideration, certifies to be suffering from grave chronic disease; or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary circumstances and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

No action under these acts was necessary during 1951, although

a number of persons who were suspected of being in need of care and attention were visited and their circumstances investigated.

When an old person is found living alone in squalid surroundings it is easy to conclude that he or she would be better off in an institution, living under decent conditions and enjoying regular meals and the benefits of expert care. But this is a point of view which is rarely shared by the old person concerned who may have lived in the same cottage for half a century or more and whose happiness and longevity is more likely to be reduced than increased by forcible removal to unfamiliar surroundings and a totally different way of life.

In practice, therefore, provided a person appears capable of leading an independent life, however simple, and provided that there are relatives or friends nearby and that the health and welfare of neighbours is not endangered, I have always recommended the local authority to take no action under the National Assistance Act although the old person may be living a very primitive existence under conditions which by modern standards must be considered insanitary.

Persons living in such circumstances are kept under supervision and they are also visited from time to time by a health visitor or the welfare officer or an officer of the National Assistance Board and sometimes by all three.

There are cases, it is true, in which old persons, moved to an institution against their will, have later been grateful that the break with the former way of life had been made, but the older and more senile the person and the more primitive his home surroundings the less likely is an enforced change to be to his ultimate advantage.

In a case where removal to an institution appears desirable though not essential details are given to the Welfare Officer so that he may call and attempt to persuade the old person to enter an institution voluntarily.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF HENLEY-ON-THAMES

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	1416
Population:							
Census (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7074
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (31.6.51)	Home						
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	7960
Census (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7970
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1810
	(1951)	...	...	...	...	...	2321
Number of Families or separate occupiers (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1825
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£57979
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	(estimated)	...	...	£232

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Besides the occupations common to most up-river Thames-side towns brewing and light engineering are carried on in the town.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR
BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
Henley-on-Thames				Crude	Corrected
Legitimate ...	55	48	103		
Illegitimate ...	3	3	6		
	<hr/>				
TOTAL ...	58	51	109	13.7	14.1
	<hr/>				
England and Wales	...	...	...	15.5	

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)	
Henley-on-Thames					
Legitimate ...	3	2	5		
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—		
	<hr/>				
TOTAL ...	3	2	5	45.9	
	<hr/>				
England and Wales	...	...	...	22.9	

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
				Crude	Corrected
Henley-on-Thames	60	66	126	15.8	12.3
England and Wales	...	...	...	12.5	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 126 deaths in Henley-on-Thames were accounted for as follows:

			Males	Females	Persons
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...		1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	—	1	1
Cancer, stomach	...	...	—	5	5
Cancer, lung	...	...	3	3	6
Cancer, breast	...	...	—	2	2
Cancer, uterus	...	...	—	1	1
Cancer, other	...	...	6	1	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...		1	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	9	15	24
Coronary disease angina	...		8	5	13
Hypertension with heart disease			1	3	4
Other heart disease	...	...	13	12	25
Other circulatory disease	...		1	—	1
Influenza	...	...	2	1	3
Pneumonia	...	...	2	7	9
Bronchitis	...	...	3	—	3
Peptic ulcer	...	...	2	1	3
Gastritis	...	...	1	—	1
Congenital malformations	...		1	—	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	...	...	3	6	9
Motor vehicle accidents	...		—	1	1
All other accidents	...	...	2	1	3
Suicide	...	...	1	1	2
All Causes	...	...	60	66	126

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.79 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Henley-on-Thames				
Legitimate ...	3	—	3	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
	<hr/>			
TOTAL ...	3	—	3	27.5
	<hr/>			
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	29.6*

(* per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1951 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.)

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age.

Henley-on-Thames

	Males	Females	Persons	Neo-nata MortalityRate (per 1000 live births)
Legitimate ...	—	—	—	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
	<hr/>			
	—	—	—	Nil
	<hr/>			
England and Wales	18.8*

(* per 1000 related live births)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.
As the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading is nearer to Henley than the Oxford Laboratory some practitioners prefer to send their specimens there.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. Water is supplied by the Henley-on-Thames Water Company, Limited, from two bore-holes, each sunk 200 feet into middle

chalk. The one at Greys Road, Henley, is 8 inches in diameter, the other at Reading Road, Harpsden is 12 inches in diameter. Both supplies are chlorinated and softened by the base exchange process from 19°-21° (Clark) to between 8° and 9° (Clark). Monthly samples taken for bacteriological examination have always demonstrated the water to be highly satisfactory.

The Harpsden Pumping Station which was closed in August 1949 for alteration was brought into service again in June 1950.

Of the 2375 occupied dwellings (2321 houses and 54 huts) 2370 have a piped main water supply (2345 direct into the house and 25 to a stand pipe) and 5 are dependent upon wells the water from which, in each case, is piped into the house.

Sewage Disposal. The majority of the houses in the town are connected to the public sewers as the table given below demonstrates.

The drainage of the town is arranged on the 'Separate System' (i.e. surface water and sewage are disposed of separately). Surface water is discharged directly into the River Thames through oil traps. Sewage is lifted to the sewage disposal works by Shone Ejectors operated by compressed air produced at the Lambridge Wood Pumping Station.

During the early part of the year, preliminary reports on the Council's sewage outfall works at Assenden were received from their consulting engineers.

For a period during May and June it was found impossible to contain the effluent on the site, owing to adverse weather conditions.

As an emergency measure, chlorination of the effluent was carried out, and a sludge pump and other material were purchased to deal with sludge disposal. For the remainder of the year the effluent was contained on the site.

Further reports and details were received from the Consulting Engineers and considered by the Council, and in November the Council instructed their consultants to prepare a scheme in outline for a new outfall works on the Marlow Road site, for approval in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Summary of Closet Provision and Water Supply

Method of Sewage Disposal	Type of Water Supply		
	Well	Main Water	
		To stand pipe	Piped into house
Chemical Closet	5	—	12
Pail Closet	—	—	—
Water Closet			
To main sewer	—	25	2258
To cesspool	—	—	75

SECTION D
HOUSING

New Construction since 1945

(a) By the Council

	Houses				Bungalows	Flats 2 Bedroom Type
	Bedrooms			Prefabs		
	2	3	4			
Total constructed 1945—50	—	76	6	34	14	—
Number completed during 1951	—	24	8	—	2	—
Number under construc- tion at 31.12.51	—	34	2	—	—	32
Total completed and under construction ...	—	134	16	34	16	32

(b) By Private Enterprise

Since 1945 31 houses have been built by private enterprise.

Housing Needs of the Borough. It is estimated that a further 120 houses are required to satisfy the present demand for accommodation.

Huts and caravans. At the close of the year the Council was in control of three sites on which were 54 ex-service huts converted for use as temporary houses. On another site were 40 caravans also occupied as dwellings.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act, 1936	Under the Housing Act, 1936
Inspections made	127	23
Notices served		
Informal	28	5
Statutory	—	—
Orders made	—	—

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat. Slaughtering is carried out centrally at Reading and only when casualties occur is meat inspection, other than that carried out in shops, required in the Borough.

Ice-Cream. Premises selling or manufacturing ice-cream have been inspected regularly. During the latter part of the year it was decided to institute as a regular measure routine sampling of ice-cream.

No. of premises registered for the sale and manufacture of ice-cream	5
No. of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	28

Sonné Dysentery. An outbreak of 18 cases occurred during the year. This is described on p. 12.

Food inspected and Condemned. The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:

Imported Canned Ham	...	...	...	...	445 lb. (35 tins)
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	40½ lb.
Other Canned Meat Products	...	...	...	...	31 tins
English Beef	...	...	...	...	41 lb.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	23 lb.
Canned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	92 tins
Canned Fruits	...	...	...	...	85 tins
Canned Milk	...	...	...	...	61 tins
Canned Soups, etc.	...	...	...	...	10 tins
Rabbits (Frozen)	...	...	...	...	34½ lb.
Fish (various)	...	...	...	...	17 stone
Dry Mince	...	...	...	...	3 cwt.
Sauces, etc.	...	...	...	...	37 bottles
Canned Fish	...	...	...	...	26 tins
Miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	34 tins or packets

Milk and Dairies Regulations

No. of Registered Distributors with dairy premises within the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Registered Distributors with dairy premises outside the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Dealer's licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ „ „ Pasteurized Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ „ Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ „ Pasteurized Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ „ Sterilized Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Dairy premises were visited regularly, and attention was paid to bottling methods, cleanliness of utensils, etc. All distributors in the Borough were circulated regarding cleansing of churns in accordance with the terms of the Regulations.

Food Premises. Inspections have been made of various food premises and in certain instances works of cleansing, improvement of existing washing facilities, or works necessitating repair to food preparation rooms, etc., have been carried out.

Food Byelaws. In November, the Council made application to the Minister of Food in regard to the adoption of byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938.

Food and Drugs Act 1938.

Inspection made of premises (Section 13)	...	...	...	...	100
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	15
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	—

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis

				Number of cases notified	
				M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	1
Measles	...	...	...	52	51
Pneumonia	...	...	...	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	—	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	7	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937

(a) *Inspection of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspections made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	14	6	1	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	46	39	7	—
3. Other premises	4	—	—	—
TOTAL	64	45	8	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied
Want of Cleanliness	4	4
Sanitary Conveniences		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1
(c) Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	2
TOTAL	8	8

RODENT CONTROL

Inspections are made at frequent intervals of premises belonging to the local authority, and treatment carried out where infestations of rats and mice are discovered.

Complaints of rodent infestation received from occupiers of private premises are investigated, and advice and assistance rendered where necessary. Several business premises have contracts with firms for regular visits and treatment if required, and in doing so ensure that their premises are free from rodents. A part-time rodent operative is employed by the Council, and the Sanitary Inspector in the course of his duties, carries out inspections and surveys of premises for the detection of infestations.

1.	No. of premises inspected (other than Local Authority premises (including revisits))	...	...	...	...	...	150
2.	No. of such premises where						
	(a) Rat infestation found	...	...	...	...	...	13
	No. cleared	...	...	...	...	...	10
	(b) Mice infestation found	...	...	...	...	...	2
	No. cleared	...	...	...	...	...	2
3.	No. of inspections of L.A. premises	...	...	...	...	...	15
	(a) No. of rat infestations found	...	...	...	...	...	1
	No. treated	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) No. of mice infestations found	...	...	...	...	...	—
	No. treated	...	...	...	...	...	—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1951

Summary of Inspections.

(a)	<i>House Inspection.</i>	Under Public Health Act (including revisits)	...	...	...	165
		Under Housing Act (including revisits)	...	...	...	30
(b)	<i>General Sanitation.</i>					
	Accumulations	...	...	...	...	18
	Drainage	...	...	...	...	20
	Factories	...	...	...	...	45
	Shops	...	...	...	...	30
	Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	42
	Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	150
	Piggeries	...	...	...	...	2
	Stables	...	...	...	...	—

Food Premises.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Fish Shops and Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Grocers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ice Cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Visits to food premises re unsound food	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

(c) Infectious Disease.

Inquiries and visits	8
Premises disinfected	4

(d) Rag Flock Act.

Routine visits	3
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(e) Notices.

No. of complaints received	50
No. of informal notices served	48
No. of statutory notices served	0

(f) Summary of Work carried out and Nuisances abated.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Walls and chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective plaster work renewed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Doors, window frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Choked gullies or drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other drainage work	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eaves gutters and rain pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bakehouses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Washing facilities provided at food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

SECTION A

Area in Acres 1679

Population:						
Census (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	3004
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.51)	Home Population					
lution	...	...	...	...	...	4184
Census (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	4171
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	786
			(1951)	...	...	1121
Number of Families or separate occupiers (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	800
			(1951)	...	...	1175
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£20200
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£80

Bicester is a market town in the midst of a predominantly agricultural area. The principal occupation is therefore agriculture although the largest single employer of labour from the town is the Base Ordnance Depot nearby in the Ploughley Rural District.

LIVE BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
					Crude	Corrected
Bicester						
Legitimate	...	48	46	94		
Illegitimate	...	3	3	6		
		<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	51	49	100	23.9	24.6
		<hr/>				
England and Wales		...	...	...	15.5	

		Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)
Bicester					
Legitimate	...	2	—	2	
Illegitimate		—	—	—	
		<hr/>			
TOTAL	...	2	—	2	19.6
		<hr/>			
England and Wales		22.9

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
				Crude	Corrected
Bicester	34	19	53	12.7	13.3
England and Wales	12.5	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 53 deaths in the Bicester Urban District were accounted for as follows:

	Males	Females	Persons
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2
Cancer, stomach	1	—	1
Cancer, lung	2	—	2
Cancer, other	3	2	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	3	4
Coronary disease, angina	5	3	8
Other heart disease	2	5	7
Other circulatory disease	1	—	1
Influenza	2	2	4
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Peptic ulcer	1	—	1
Congenital malformations	2	—	2
Other defined and ill defined diseases	4	3	7
Motor Vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	1	—	1
Suicide	1	—	1
All causes	34	19	53

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.79 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

There were 4 deaths (2 male, 2 female) under one year of which 3 (2 males, 1 female) occurred in the first four weeks of life.

	(per 1,000 live births)	
Infant Mortality Rate	40	(29.6)*
Neonatal Mortality Rate	30	(18.8)*

* Figures in parentheses are for England and Wales 1951. See note on p. 20.

SECTION B
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water supply. The two borehole supplies at Bucknall Road and Buckingham Road have continued to meet the town's demands with some assistance from the borehole-well supply in the town.

The Council's Consulting engineers have been called in to give a full report on the water situation generally.

Ten bacteriological and ten chemical examinations of the water have been made during the year and all specimens were reported to be satisfactory.

Of the 1121 occupied houses in the town, 1112 have a piped main water supply (1064 direct into the house and 48 to a stand pipe) and 9 are dependent upon wells.

Sewage Disposal. The need for the projected new works becomes greater with increasing loads and storm damage to the existing pipe lines.

Method of Sewage Disposal	Type of Water Supply		
	Well	Main Water	
		To stand pipe	Piped into house
Chemical Closet	—	8	—
Pail Closet	9	—	—
Water Closet			
To main sewer	—	40	1064
To cesspool	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	48	1064

The Urban District Council for a considerable period have been gravely concerned over the sewage problem. Matters were brought to a head when on October 31st, 1951, an Inquiry was held by F. H. Seabrook, Esq., M.I.C.E., the Inspector appointed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Inquiry followed the application by the Council for consent to borrow the sum of £55,000 for the Works of Sewage Disposal. Whilst approval in principle has been given, in view of future* possible developments in the area, additional technical

* The most recent information regarding the sewage scheme is that approval in principle has been given and it is anticipated that some preliminary work will be put in hand immediately although it may be some considerable time before there is any sign of progress on the site itself.

details have been submitted to the Ministry and at the time of this report negotiations are still proceeding.

SECTION D
HOUSING

New Construction since 1945

(a) *By the Council*

	Houses			Bungalows for old people
	Bedrooms			
	2	3	4	
Total completed 1945-50 ...	18	40	—	—
Number completed in 1951 ...	—	80	—	—
Number under construction at 31.12.51	—	—	—	—
Total completed and under construction	18	120	—	—

In addition the Council has converted an old Poor Law Institution into 18 flats, fifteen of them with 3 bedrooms and three with 2 bedrooms.

(b) *By Private Enterprise.* Since 1945 9 houses have been erected by private enterprise. At 31.12.51 a further three were under construction.

Huts and Moveable Dwellings. There is one hut site in the town on which are 3 huts. This is owned by the U.D.C. and has mains water supply.

The caravan camp on the Buckingham Road has been included in a compulsory purchase order. The site was used for caravans throughout the year.

It is estimated that 200 more houses are required to house all the live housing applicants in the Urban District.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act, 1936	Under the Housing Act, 1936
Inspections made	299	81
Notices served		
Informal	84	34
Statutory	—	2
Orders made	—	—

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat. Slaughtering is carried out centrally at Banbury and inspection in the town is limited to cases of animals slaughtered as casualties.

Food Poisoning. There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

<i>Food inspected and condemned.</i>						lbs.	tins
Meat (Abcessed)	...	...	...	...	...	101	
„ (Putrid through poor storage)	...	...	...	...	...	48	
Canned Meat (Blown)	...	...	...	...	...	54	
„ Ham (Inadequate cooking)	...	...	...	...	...	285	
„ Milk (Blown)	...	...	...	...	...		18
„ Fish (Blown)	...	...	...	...	...		5
„ Soups (Blown)	...	...	...	...	...		13
„ Vegetables—various (Blown)	...	...	...	...	...		39
Jars Fruit (Seals blown)	...	...	...	...	...		34

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

							Number of cases notified	
							M.	F.
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	—
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937

(a) *Inspection of Factories* ...

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prose- cuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	9	16	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	17	38	—	—
3. Other premises	—	—	—	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	7	7	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	7	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

No action was taken under these acts during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control work was commenced in the district during November, after both operatives had attended a course of training arranged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Up to the end of the year eight infestations were treated, all with good results.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING
THE YEAR 1951

Number of different premises visited	...	...	...	...	157
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	380
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	82
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	128
Number of notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	84
Number of notices served (statutory)	...	...	...	...	1
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	—

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED

As to Privies, W.C.'s, sink-wastes, etc.	...	...	...	...	12
As to Drains or Cesspools	...	...	...	...	35
As to Pigs or other animals	...	...	...	...	2

As to Cowsheds, Dairies and Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	2
As to Deficient or impure water	...	...	...	...	2
As to Unclean houses	...	...	...	...	7
As to overcrowded houses	...	...	...	...	6
As to Polluted ditches or streams	...	...	...	...	5
As to Insanitary accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	...	5
As to other defects or nuisances	...	...	...	...	12
Number of premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	10
Number of water samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	10
Number of wells closed	...	...	...	...	—
Number of wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	...	...	...	...	—
Number of new wells sunk	...	...	...	...	—
Number of houses connected with the water mains (new houses)	...	...	...	...	80
Number of water certificates granted	...	...	...	...	4
Number of seizures or surrenders of unsound or diseased food	...	...	...	...	33
Number of Conservancy closets replaced by W.C.s	...	...	...	...	—
Canal boats on Register	...	...	...	...	—
Common Lodging Houses on Register	...	...	...	...	—
Milkshops on Register	...	...	...	...	4
Milkshops, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	18
Cowsheds and dairy farms on Register	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	5
Slaughterhouses, number on Register	...	...	(for pigs)	...	1
Slaughterhouses, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	4
Piggeries, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	2

URBAN DISTRICT OF THAME

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	3140
Population							
Census (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2964
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (1951)	Home Population						3627
Census (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3585
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	817
,, ,, ,, (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1122
Number of Families or separate occupiers (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	819
,, ,, ,, (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1142
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£20286
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£80

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an agricultural centre with a large weekly market. There are, in addition, light engineering works and a large laundry.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Thame						
Legitimate	...	34	27	61		
Illegitimate		1	1	2		
		<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	35	28	63	17.4	18.6
		<hr/>				
England and Wales		...	...	...	15.5	

STILL BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)
Thame					
Legitimate	...	1	—	1	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
		<hr/>			
TOTAL	...	1	—	1	15.6
		<hr/>			
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...
					22.9

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
				Crude	Corrected
Thame	14	27	41	11.3	9.8
England and Wales ... ..	...	...	...	12.5	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 41 deaths in Thame were accounted for as follows:

	Males	Females	Persons
Cancer, lung	1	—	1
Cancer, breast	—	1	1
Cancer, other	2	2	4
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	3	4
Coronary disease, angina	—	3	3
Hypertension with heart disease	—	2	2
Other heart disease	5	9	14
Other circulatory disease	1	1	2
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	1	1
Bronchitis	2	—	2
Congenital malformations	1	—	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	1	2	3
Suicide	—	1	1
All causes	14	27	41

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.79 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Thame				
Legitimate	—	—	—	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	Nil

England and Wales 29.6*

(*per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1951 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.)

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age.

		Males	Females	Persons	
Thame					
Legitimate	...	—	—	—	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	Nil
England and Wales	18.8*

(*per 1000 related live births)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Thame main water supply was installed in 1904. The source is a 10-inch bore-hole sunk 60 feet into Portland Beds on Kimmeridge Clay and Upper Green Sand. The yield of the bore is scarcely sufficient for the needs of the town and so in 1949 two new 12-inch bore-holes were sunk which will be brought into use when the necessary new pumps have been installed. Delivery of the new plant was still awaited at the end of the year.

The water is very hard but bacteriological reports on the raw water have always been highly satisfactory. The water is not softened but is chlorinated by means of a Candy 'Autominor' solution feed doser installed in 1942. From the pumping station the water is lifted through a 6-inch cast iron rising main to an overhead storage tank of 60,000 gallons capacity in the Council's storeyard.

The average daily consumption is about 105,000 gallons which represents a consumption of about 30 gallons per head of the population. (Domestic consumption about 24 gallons per head; water used for trade purposes about 6 gallons per head; there is no bulk supply of water.)

Of the 1127 occupied dwellings (1122 houses and 5 caravans), 1120 have a piped main water supply (1106 direct into the house and 14 to a stand pipe) and 7 are dependent upon wells, the water from which is piped into the house in 3 cases.

Sewage Disposal. The majority of the houses in the town are connected to the public sewers as the following table demonstrates:

Method of Sewage Disposal	Type of Water Supply		
	Well	Main Water	
		To stand pipe	Piped into house
Chemical Closet	—	5	—
Pail Closet	3	9	25
Water Closet			
To main sewer	1	—	1056
To cesspool or septic tank	3	—	25
TOTAL	7	14	1106

SECTION D
HOUSING

New Construction since 1945

(a) *By the Council*

	Houses			Bungalows for old people
	Bedrooms			
	2	3	4	
Total completed 1945-50 ...	4	42	2	8
Number completed in 1951 ...	—	17	7	—
Number under construction at 31.12.51	2	9	3	—
Total completed and under construction	6	68	12	8

(b) *By Private Enterprise.* Since 1945 14 houses have been erected by private enterprise.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act 1936	Under the Housing Act 1936
Inspections made ...	73	94
Notices served		
Informal	16	9
Statutory	—	1
Orders made ...	—	2

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughtering is carried out centrally in Oxford and inspection in the town is limited to cases of animals slaughtered as casualties.

The following items of food were surrendered during the year as unfit for human consumption:

1875 lbs. Beef	335 Imported Eggs
182 lbs. Offal	1 Tin of Pork
278 lbs. Mutton and Lamb	42 Tins of Plums
17 lbs. 5 ozs. Bacon	2 Tins of Luncheon Meat
88 lbs. 8 ozs. Cooked Ham	15 Tins of Greengages
24 lbs. Corned Beef	1 Tin of Baked Beans
	2 Tins of Cooked Macaroni

Food Poisoning. There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis

				Number of cases notified	
				M	F
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	7	3
Measles	...	...	...	94	89
Pneumonia	...	...	...	5	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	2

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937

(a) *Inspection of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspec- tions made	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	43	121	2	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies ...	—	—	—	—
3. Other premises ...	1	12	3	—
TOTALS	44	133	5	—

(b) Cases in which defects were found

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	—
Sanitary conveniences (—) insufficient	3	2	1
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	9	9	—
TOTAL	16	15	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

No action was taken under these Acts during the year.

SUMMARY OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR RODENT CONTROL

This Council are subscribers to the scheme operated by the Bullingdon R.D.C.

Whenever a report of Rats has been received a message is sent, by telephone, to the Public Health Department of Bullingdon R.D.C. They, in turn, instruct their operator to inspect and carry out treatment. If the infested property is a business house of some kind, then before he commences treatment, the operator requires the owner, or person in charge, to sign a form agreeing to pay all costs of treatment. In this case Bullingdon render an account to this Council and the Council in turn renders the account to the owner of the business premises. In the case of domestic property, the Council pays all charges, the account for which is rendered annually by Bullingdon R.D.C.

Year 1951

<i>No. of Properties Inspected</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Total</i>
	27	1	7	35
<i>No. of Properties treated</i>	27	1	7	35

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING
THE YEAR 1951

Number of different premises visited	...	...	...	...	182
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	527
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	54
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	38
Number of notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	26
Number of notices served (statutory)	...	...	...	...	5
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	—

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED

As to Privies, W.C.s, sink wastes, etc.	...	...	...	...	15
As to Drains or Cesspools	...	...	...	...	42
As to Pigs or other animals	...	...	...	...	7
As to Cowsheds, Dairies and Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	10
As to Deficient or impure water	...	...	...	...	—
As to Unclean houses	...	...	...	...	2
As to Overcrowded houses	...	...	...	...	9
As to Polluted ditches or streams	...	...	...	...	2
As to Insanitary accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	...	4
As to other defects or nuisances	...	...	...	...	51
Number of premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	12
Number of water samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	36
Number of wells closed	...	...	...	...	—
Number of wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	...	...	...	...	—
Number of new wells sunk	...	...	...	...	—
Number of houses connected with the water mains	...	...	...	...	26
Number of water certificates granted	...	...	...	...	—
Number of surrenders of unsound or diseased food	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Conservancy closets replaced by W.C.s	...	...	...	...	—
Canal boats on Register	...	...	...	...	—
Common Lodging houses on Register	...	...	...	...	—
Milkshops on Register	...	...	...	...	4
Milkshops, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	12
Cowsheds and dairy farms on Register	...	...	...	...	16
Cowsheds, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	47
Slaughterhouses, number on Register	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	14
Piggeries, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	32

BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(1) PARISHES

Parish	Area (Acres)	Popu- lation 1951 Census	Dwellings (Inc. Huts and Caravans)	Rateable Value £	Estimated Product of Penny Rate £	Principal Occupa- tion of Inhabitants
Adwell ...	434	78	26	338	1	Agriculture
Aston Rowant	2924	529	173	2617	11	Agriculture
Beckley and Stowood	2039	414	111	1451	6	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Company
Benson ...	2748	3165	376	17273	71	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., R.A.F. Benson and Didcot
Berrick Salome	560	127	38	345	1	Agriculture
Brightwell Baldwin	1612	156	50	539	2	Agriculture
Britwell Salome	1429	184	50	680	3	Agriculture
Chalgrove ...	2756	756	234	3103	12	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Chinnor ...	3452	1630	505	7228	30	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., cement works and saw mills
Clifton Hampden	1924	1016	126	6206	25	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Crowell ...	996	64	26	243	1	Agriculture
Cuddesdon ...	970	348	79	1451	6	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Culham ...	2051	736	86	4330	18	Agriculture and light industries in Abingdon
Cuxham with Easington	789	187	53	527	2	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Denton ...	845	120	32	560	2	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Dorchester-on- Thames	1954	1400	290	5184	21	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co. and indus- tries in Wallingford
Drayton St. Leonard	1302	300	85	873	4	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Elsfield ...	1296	124	38	490	2	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Ewelme ...	2542	478	153	2157	9	Agriculture and R.A.F. Benson
Forest Hill with Shot- over	2025	3257	1014	14604	60	Industries and offices in Oxford
Garsington ...	2233	969	280	5036	21	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.

Parish	Area (Acres)	Popu- lation 1951 Census	Dwellings (Inc. Huts and Caravans)	Rateable Value £	Estimated Product of Penny Rate £	Principal Occu- tion of Inhabitants
Great Haseley	4468	604	164	1951	8	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co. and Iron Works
Great Milton...	2513	798	227	3120	13	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Holton ...	1717	422	79	3476	14	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Horspath ...	1281	753	209	2834	12	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Lewknor ...	2629	452	139	1531	6	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Little Milton...	1348	297	92	862	3	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Littlemore ...	1038	5220	1387	29527	121	Industries and offices in Oxford and locality
Marsh Baldon	1282	328	90	960	4	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Old Marston	1011	1260	485	5572	23	Industries and offices in Oxford and locality
Newington ...	1834	135	43	611	3	Agriculture
Nuneham	2108	743	82	2616	11	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Courtenay						
Pyrton ...	3295	225	69	1185	5	Agriculture
Sandford-on-Thames	1005	460	119	2008	8	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., paper mills and concrete block company.
Shirburn ...	2421	191	58	812	3	Agriculture
South Weston	460	68	20	210	1	Agriculture
Stadhampton	2432	642	173	1820	7	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Stanton St. John	2733	429	117	2571	11	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Stoke Talmage	869	74	21	215	1	Agriculture
Sydenham ...	1548	222	85	708	3	Agriculture
Tetsworth ...	3318	382	112	1561	6	Agriculture, Light Engineering, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Thomley ...	564	74	22	183	1	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Tiddington with Albury	1096	283	75	1157	5	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Towersey ...	1380	297	97	1231	5	Agriculture
Toot Baldon	1112	190	45	455	2	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is predominantly agricultural. There are a number of light industries, sawmills and a cement works. Many people travel daily into Oxford to work, particularly at Morris Motors and the Pressed Steel Company. The principal occupations of the inhabitants of each parish are detailed on pp. 42-4.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Bullingdon						
Legitimate	...	294	259	553		
Illegitimate	...	19	22	41		
TOTAL		313	281	594	16.2	14.9
England and Wales		...	...	...	...	15.5

STILL BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)	
Bullingdon						
Legitimate	...	2	2	4		
Illegitimate		—	—	—		
TOTAL		2	2	4		6.7
England and Wales		...	...	...	...	22.9

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

		Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Bullingdon	...	192	150	342	9.3	8.9
England and Wales			...	...	12.5	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 342 deaths in the Bullingdon Rural District were accounted for as follows:

				Males	Females	Persons
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	4	2	6
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	2	—	2
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	1	1
Other infective parasitic diseases	...	...	...	1	1	2
Cancer, stomach	...	...	...	7	2	9
Cancer, lungs	...	...	...	—	4	4
Cancer, breast	...	...	...	—	3	3
Cancer, uterus	...	...	...	—	1	1
Cancer, other	...	...	...	18	12	30
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	2	2	4
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	13	24	37
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	19	14	33
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	4	—	4
Other heart disease	...	...	...	39	41	80
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	7	2	9
Influenza	...	...	...	3	3	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	10	5	15
Bronchitis	...	...	...	12	7	19
Other respiratory disease	...	...	...	2	2	4
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	4	—	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	3	—	3
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	—	2	2
Other defined and ill defined diseases	...	...	...	12	13	25
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	8	1	9
All other accidents	...	...	...	14	2	16
Suicide	...	...	...	2	2	4
All causes	...	...	...	192	150	342

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.79 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

		Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Bullingdon					
Legitimate	...	5	6	11	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
<hr/>					
TOTAL	...	5	6	11	18.5
<hr/>					
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	29.6*

(*per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1951 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.)

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age.

		Males	Females	Persons	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Bullingdon					
Legitimate	...	4	5	9	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
<hr/>					
		4	5	9	15.2
<hr/>					
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	18.8*

(*per 1000 related live births)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. During the year mains supplies have been extended to the following Parishes:

Parish	Population
Dorchester-on-Thames ...	1400
Elsfield ...	124
Stanton St. John	
(remaining part of Parish) ...	429

Sydenham	...	...	...	...	222
Waterperry	...	...	...	...	157
Waterstock	...	...	...	...	103
Woodeaton	...	...	...	...	64

Further lengths of main have also been laid in the Parishes of Beckley and Great Haseley.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has approved schemes in the Parishes of Clifton Hampden, Great Milton, Little Milton, Great Haseley, Newington, Stadhampton and Tiddington, and it is anticipated that work on these supplies will be started during 1952 and the early part of 1953.

Schemes have also been put forward for the acquisition of the private supply at Denton, and the provision of supplies to Warborough and the hamlet of Easington.

In those parishes in which water mains are already laid the following additional houses were connected to the mains during the year:

Parish	Number of Houses	Water Undertakers
Beckley and Stowood	6	Oxford Corporation
Benson	3	Sth. Oxon. Water Co.
Chalgrove	31	Oxford Corporation
Chinnor	55	ditto
Crowell	8	ditto
Ewelme	5	Sth. Oxon. Water Co.
Forest Hill with Shotover	19	Oxford Corporation
Garsington	1	ditto
Horspath	14	ditto
Old Marston	29	ditto
Sandford-on-Thames	11	ditto
Stanton St. John	3	ditto
Watlington	55	ditto
Wheatley	56	ditto
TOTAL	296	{ Oxford Corporation. 288 Sth. Oxon. Water Co. 8

In some instances where a piped water supply is not available the water supplies are deficient in quality or quantity or in both.

(a) *Deficiencies of Quality.* The following table on the bacteriological examination of water samples from sources other than main piped supplies, shows that 71 per cent of the samples taken during the year were potentially dangerous to health.

Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples during 1951 from sources other than main piped supplies.

Parish	Number of Samples of Water reported as			TOTALS
	Satisfactory	Slightly Contaminated	Grossly Contaminated	
Aston Rowant	1	—	4	5
Benson	—	1	1	2
Berrick Salome	—	—	1	1
Chinnor	1	—	1	2
Cuxham with Easington ...	—	—	1	1
Denton	1	—	—	1
Dorchester-on-Thames ...	—	1	2	3
Drayton St. Leonard ...	1	—	1	2
Forest Hill with Shotover ...	1	—	—	1
Garsington	—	—	1	1
Great Haseley	1	—	3	4
Great Milton	3	—	2	5
Lewknor	—	—	1	1
Little Milton	1	—	—	1
Marsh Baldon	1	—	2	3
Nuneham Courtenay ...	—	—	1	1
Pyrton	—	—	1	1
Sandford-on-Thames ...	—	1	—	1
Stadhampton	1	—	—	1
Stanton St. John	1	—	—	1
Sydenham	2	—	1	3
Tiddington with Albury ...	—	2	1	3
Towersey	1	—	2	3
Warborough	2	7	6	15
Waterstock	2	—	—	2
Watlington	1	6	1	8
Wheatley	—	—	2	2
TOTALS	21	18	35	74
PER CENT	29	24	47	100

Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples during 1951 from main piped water supplies.

Parish	Ministry of Health Classifications				Totals
	Class 1 Highly Satisfactory	Class 2 Satisfactory	Class 3 Suspicious	Class 4 Unsatisfactory	
Benson	1	—	—	—	1
Chinnor	1	—	—	—	1
Culham*	1	—	—	—	1
Dorchester-on-Thames ...	3	—	—	—	3
Sydenham	2	—	—	—	2
Towersey	1	—	—	—	1
Watlington	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	10	—	—	—	10

* Private Mains Supply; remainder from Public Mains Supplies

Great Milton†	...	...	—	—	—	—	92	135	Private wells ...	...	37	188	—	37
Holton	...	...	—	—	52	—	18	9	Oxford City mains	...	24	52	8	16
Horspath	...	...	12	—	145	15	8	29	Oxford City mains	...	60	138	10	50
Lewknor†	...	...	—	—	20	—	59	60	Private wells ...	...	31	109	20	11
Little Milton†	...	...	—	—	16	—	46	30	Private wells ...	...	30	62	8	24
Littlemore	...	...	—	—	1307	33	42	5	Oxford City mains	...	1347	25	1317	30
Marsh Baldon	...	...	11	—	—	—	28	51	Private wells ...	...	21	69	—	21
Old Marston	...	...	—	—	298	184	—	3	Oxford City mains	...	297	29	297	—
Newington†	...	...	—	—	4	—	14	25	Filtered river-water	...	14	29	4	10
Nuneham Courtenay	...	...	10	—	—	—	24	48	Private wells ...	...	14	68	—	14
Pyrton†	...	...	—	—	—	—	18	51	Private wells ...	...	8	61	—	8
Sandford-on-Thames	...	...	—	—	106	—	—	13	Oxford City mains	...	40	81	21	6
Shirburn†	...	...	20	10	3	—	13	12	Private mains	...	10	48	10	—
South Weston	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	14	Private wells ...	...	1	19	—	1
Stadhampton†	...	...	—	—	—	40	50	83	Pvt. wells & pvt. stand pipes	...	50	123	—	50
Stanton St. John	...	...	24	26	60	—	—	7	Oxford City mains	...	39	78	24	15
Stoke Talmage	...	...	—	—	—	—	4	17	Private wells ...	...	4	17	—	4
Sydenham	...	...	2	—	8	—	20	55	St'd pipesup. from pvt. b'ehole	...	24	61	39	17
Tetsworth	...	...	8	—	—	80	14	10	Private wells & Council mains	...	22	89	8	14
Thomley	...	...	—	—	—	19	3	—	Bucks Water Board to 19 huts	...	3	19	19	—
Tiddington with Albury†	...	...	12	—	—	—	22	41	Private and Parish wells	...	44	31	6	38
Toot Baldon	...	...	5	—	—	—	5	35	Private wells ...	...	6	40	—	6
Towersey	...	...	6	—	10	—	23	58	Private wells and part mains	...	28	68	10	18
Warborough†	...	...	—	—	—	—	130	78	Private wells ...	...	106	100	4	102
Waterperry	...	...	10	—	—	—	10	19	Oxford City mains	...	10	29	—	10
Waterstock	...	...	—	—	—	—	14	16	Oxford City mains	...	8	22	—	8
Watlington	...	...	10	—	100	—	130	249	Private wells and part mains	...	337	149	327	10
Wheatfield	...	...	6	4	—	—	—	4	Private wells ...	...	4	10	—	4
Wheatley	...	...	—	—	407	3	26	16	Oxford City mains	...	298	150	298	—
Woodeaton	...	...	5	12	—	—	—	3	Oxford City mains	...	8	12	—	8
TOTALS	...	...	257	167	4424	888	1377	1974			4737	4036	3355	1521

NOTES: (1) Although the figures given are as accurate as possible many of them are of necessity estimates as it is obviously impracticable to inspect every house in the district every year.
(2) Parishes marked with a † are those in which new works in connection with water supply are planned or under construction.
(3) Houses with inadequate drainage are excluded from the figures given under Drainage.

Sewage Disposal. The table on pages 50-51 summarizes the drainage and closet arrangements of each parish and their relationship to the sources of water supply.

A sewerage scheme at Chinnor and district was begun in 1951 and is still proceeding. Sewer extensions at Wheatley have been completed.

A public inquiry on a scheme to sewer Benson and Ewelme was held during the year, and it was approved subject to certain minor modifications.

Proposals have been put forward for a sewerage system at Nuneham Courtenay and the extension of sewers to Spring Lane, Littlemore. The modification of the existing sewerage system at Watlington is also contemplated.

SECTION D
HOUSING

New Construction since 1945. The table on pages 56 and 57 summarizes the provision of new houses which has been made since 1948.

The new houses erected in the district during 1951 are detailed below:

Parish	Houses Erected By							
	Local Authority							Private Enter- prise
	No.	Types (see below)*						No.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Aston Rowant ...	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Beckley and Stowood	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Benson ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chinnor ...	8	4	—	4	—	—	—	1
Cuxham with Eas'n	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dorchester-on-Thames	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Forest Hill with Shot- over ...	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Great Milton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Holton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Horspath ...	6	—	4	—	—	2	—	2
Old Marston ...	34	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
Sandford-on-Thames	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Tetsworth ...	8	—	4	—	—	4	—	1
Warborough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Watlington ...	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	1
Wheatley ...	31	13	6	4	—	8	—	—
TOTALS ...	149	17	110	8	—	14	—	13

**Definitions of Types*

- 1. Traditional two-bedroom, non-parlour.
- 2. Traditional three-bedroom, parlour.
- 3. Traditional three-bedroom, non-parlour.
- 4. Pre-fab. three-bedroom, parlour (Airey houses).
- 5. Traditional Bungalows.
- 6. Traditional four-bedroom, parlour.

Rural Housing Survey. The survey was begun in November 1945. By the close of the year 1951, 5646 houses had been inspected and classified as shown below under the following categories:

CATEGORIES

- Category 1 Satisfactory in all respects
 Category 2 Minor defects
 Categories 3 and 4 Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement. Appropriate for reconditioning under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts
 Category 5 Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense

Parish	Houses Inspected				Total	Houses to be Inspected	Total Number of Houses of under £20 R.V.	Total Number of Houses of over £20 R.V.	Total Number of Houses in each Parish
	Category								
	1	2	3 & 4	5					
Adwell	8	10	7	—	25	—	25	1	26
Aston Rowant ...	12	52	55	18	137	8	145	26	171
Beckley and Stowood ...	10	25	18	38	91	8	99	11	110
Benson	108	52	106	20	286	3	289	69	358
Berrick Salome	8	5	12	2	27	6	33	3	36
Brightwell Baldwin ...	3	12	33	1	49	—	49	—	49
Britwell Salome	4	13	26	2	45	—	45	5	50
Chalgrove ...	4	31	35	14	84	3	87	14	101
Chinnor	75	143	132	23	373	50	423	77	500
Clifton Hampden	5	25	60	16	106	—	106	20	126
Crowell	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	3	26
Cuddesdon ...	—	—	4	3	7	64	71	8	79
Culham	3	4	59	7	73	—	73	13	86
Cuxham with Easington ...	8	16	12	8	44	4	48	5	53
Denton	—	—	2	—	2	24	26	6	32
Dorchester-on-Thames ...	—	—	—	5	5	60	65	34	99
Drayton St. Leonard ...	—	—	—	1	1	72	73	11	84
Elsfield	5	6	14	9	34	—	34	4	38
Ewelme	25	56	36	17	134	—	134	18	152
Forest Hill with Shotover ...	677	48	29	26	780	58	838	84	922
Garsington ...	50	59	41	25	175	46	221	28	249
Great Haseley ...	—	—	—	—	—	135	135	28	163
Great Milton ...	—	—	—	—	—	182	182	31	213
Holton	3	—	2	6	11	47	58	20	78
Horspath	92	31	33	8	164	1	165	24	189
Lewknor	9	32	33	24	98	22	120	19	139
Little Milton ...	—	—	5	—	5	74	79	13	92
Littlemore ...	1144	103	47	25	1319	—	1319	35	1354
Marsh Baldon ...	3	15	34	24	76	6	82	8	90
Old Marston ...	3	26	2	—	31	200	231	77	308
Newington ...	12	2	16	3	33	4	37	6	43
Nuneham Courtenay ...	—	17	43	14	74	—	74	8	82

Parish	Houses Inspected					Houses to be Inspect- ed	Total Number of Houses of under £20 R.V.	Total Number of Houses of over £20 R.V.	Total Number of Houses in each Parish
	Category				Total				
	1	2	3 & 4	5					
Pyrton ...	—	—	—	—	—	60	60	9	69
Sandford-on-Thames ...	8	41	35	20	104	8	112	7	119
Shirburn ...	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	7	58
South Weston ...	—	10	6	—	16	—	16	4	20
Stadhampton ...	51	52	45	7	155	—	155	17	172
Stanton St. John	32	30	38	13	113	—	113	4	117
Stoke Talmage...	—	10	8	—	18	—	18	3	21
Sydenham ...	4	25	30	7	66	8	74	11	85
Tetsworth ...	5	28	36	6	75	25	100	12	112
Thomley ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3
Tiddington ...									
with Albury ...	27	10	17	10	64	—	64	10	74
Toot Baldon ...	—	—	16	21	37	2	39	6	45
Towersey ...	9	16	31	16	72	11	83	12	95
Warborough ...	19	40	32	3	94	60	154	52	206
Waterperry ...	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	4	39
Waterstock ...	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	3	30
Watlington ...	1	16	114	11	142	245	387	99	486
Wheatfield ...	—	3	4	1	8	4	12	2	14
Wheatley ...	144	144	67	33	388	9	397	51	448
Woodeaton ...	1	2	—	2	5	12	17	3	20
TOTALS ...	2572	1210	1375	489	5646	1660	7306	1025	8331
% ...	46	21	24	9	100				

Huts and Moveable Dwellings

(a) Number of hutted sites and number of occupied huts on 31st December, 1951.

Hut Sites	Number of occupied huts thereon
Hampden Estate, Chalgrove	133
Mount Farm and Field Farm Estates, Dorchester	184
Three Pigeons Camp, Milton Common	11
TOTAL	328

Parts of the following hut sites are in the Rural District but they are administered by the Local Authorities named.

- (i) The Slade Camp, Headington. (Horspath Parish.)

Administered by Oxford Corporation 81 huts
- (ii) Wormingham Camp, Oakley. (Thomley Parish.)

Administered by Aylesbury R.D.C. 19 huts
- (b) Moveable Dwellings. Licensed sites and dwellings on 31st December, 1951, are detailed in the table on pp. 58. Permission to station

moveable dwellings in a district may be given by the local authority in one of two ways; either in the form of a licence to use land as a caravan site to accommodate a stated number of caravans or in the form of licences issued in respect of individual caravans to their tenants or owners. In order the better to control the licensed sites referred to, the Bullingdon Rural District Council has, in many instances, not only required the site operator to license his site but has also required each dweller on such a site to hold an individual licence to station a caravan. This requirement has been waived in the case of caravan dwellers living on the larger licensed sites recently established in the district.

BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.—LICENSED SITES AND DWELLINGS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1951

PARISH	Total Number of caravans stationed in the Parish on 31st December 1951	Land licensed for the stationing of caravans Public Health Act 1936. Sect. 269 (1) (i)			Number of single licences issued to individuals to station a single caravan in the district Public Health Act 1936, Sect. 269 (1) (ii)	Distribution of caravans. Number of sites and number of caravans each can accommodate in each Parish													Total No. of Vans sites can accommo- date
		Number of Sites	Total number of caravans for which sites licensed	Number of caravans on site on 31.12.51*		Number of Caravans on a site													
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	16	32	48	100	
Aston Rowant...	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Beckley and Stowood ...	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Benson ...	18	3	9	9	9	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Berrick Salome	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Brightwell Baldwin	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chinnor ...	5	1	32	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Dorchester-on-Thames	7	1	1	1	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Drayton St. Leonard ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ewelme ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Forest Hill with Shotover	11	1	9	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
Garsington ...	31	5	30	28	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Great Haseley ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Great Milton ...	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Holton ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Horspath ...	20	2	17	17	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	20
Littlemore ...	33	4	27	27	6	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	33
Old Marston ...	177	7	175	170	7	1	3	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	182
Stadhampton ...	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tiddington with Albury	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Towersey ...	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Warborough ...	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Watlington ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wheatley ...	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTALS ...	328	29	306	268 (51)	60	46	11	1	7	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	366

* The figures in parentheses in Column 4 represent the number of caravans on the licensed sites in each Parish the tenants of which also hold individual licences issued by the Council.

Demand for Houses. At the end of 1951 there were 1610 applications for council houses outstanding. To replace unfit houses, to abate overcrowding, to rehouse families now living in huts and to meet the increased demand for housing of a growing population, it is estimated that approximately 1300 houses are required.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made.

(a) The following inspections and visits were made during the year:

Act, Order or Regulation under which inspection or visit was made	Inspections		Rein- spec- tions	Misc. Visits	Totals
	After complaint	Without complaint			
Public Health Act, 1936	356	325	443	510	1634
Housing Act, 1936 ...	40	704	42	14	800
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	33	258	36	72	399
Factories Act, 1937 ...	11	33	25	6	75
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	32	65	—	—	97
Miscellaneous Enactments ...	2	1	—	186	189
TOTALS ...	474	1386	546	788	3194

(b) The following notices were served during the year:

Informal	...	...	...	244
Statutory	...	...	...	22

(c) During the year, six houses have been dealt with as unfit and the owners have given undertakings that the houses will not be re-let after the present tenants are displaced.

(d) A house at Garsington has been reconditioned after Statutory action was taken; 39 other houses after Informal action.

(e) The owner of a house at Garsington has complied with a Demolition Order.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Routine slaughtering is carried out centrally and meat inspection in the district is limited to the examination of animals slaughtered as casualties.

Carcases inspected and condemned

- One forequarter of Veal (40 lbs).
- Carcase and organs of one beast (400 lbs.) Fever and Oedema.
- Carcase and organs of one ewe (70 lbs.) Septicaemia.
- Imported hindquarters of Beef (141 lbs.) Bone Taint.
- Imported hindquarters of Beef (14 lbs.) Bruised.

Food inspected and condemned

(a) <i>Fish Products</i>	Crabmeat	7 oz.	1 tin
(b) <i>Meat Products</i>	Luncheon Meat	159 oz.	5 tins
	Cooked Ham	190 oz.	—
	Shoulder Ham	128 oz.	—
	Imported Ham	256 oz.	1 tin
	Corned Beef	696 oz.	9 tins
	Lunch Tongue	96 oz.	1 tin
	Dutch Bacon	140 oz.	1 tin
	Australian Ham	88 oz.	1 tin
	Beasts' Entrails (Sausage skins)	—	2524 sets
(c) <i>Dairy Produce</i>	Cheese Spread	8 oz.	2 tins
	Processed Cheese	10 oz.	—
	Condensed Skimmed Milk	22½ pts.	12 tins
	Evaporated Milk	56 Fl. oz.	4 tins
(d) <i>Fruit Products</i>	Quartered Apples	544 oz.	34 tins
	Plums	3819 oz.	190 tins
(e) <i>Vegetable Products</i>	Peas	84 oz.	3 tins
	Baked Beans	60 oz.	2 tins

Food Poisoning. One case of food poisoning was notified during the year. A boy, eight months old, was infected with *Salmonella typhimurium*. The source of the infection was not proved but a dog was suspected. The family plus dog moved out of the area, however, before investigations could be completed.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis

							Number of cases notified	
							M	F
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	13
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	104
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	246
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	18	13	4	5	10	6	4	2
Non-Pulmonary	2	3	—	1	—	—	2	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937

(a) *Inspection of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspec- tions made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prose- cuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	29	18	3	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	72	44	3	—
3. Other premises	22	13	—	—
TOTALS	123	75	6	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness... ..	4	4	—
Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—
TOTALS	6	6	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Section 47

No action was taken under this Section of the Act during the year, nor under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Section 50

As it appeared that no other suitable arrangements had been, or were being made, arrangements were made under this Section of the Act for the burial of eight persons who were found dead in the following parishes:

Benson ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Chinnor ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Forest Hill	...	...	...	...	2
Horspath	...	...	...	...	1
Littlemore	...	...	...	...	1
Toot Baldon	...	...	...	...	1
Towersey	...	...	...	...	1

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. 1949.

The following is an analysis of the work carried out during the year under this Act.

Item	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All others (including business & industrial)	
1. Number of properties inspected as result of (a) notifications or (b) otherwise	(a) 4	128	6	13	151
	(b) 19	192	13	14	238
2. Number of properties (under 1) found to be infested by rats and mice ...	Major: 12	13	1	—	26
	Minor: 11	271	18	27	327
3. Number of properties (under 2) treated to exterminate these vermin	23	284	19	27	353
<hr/>					
4. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out ...	34				
<hr/>					
5. Estimated number of rats and mice destroyed ...	8000				

HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(1) PARISHES

Parish	Area (Acres)	Estimated Population (1951)	Civilian Dwellings (Inc. Huts and Caravans)	Rateable Value £	Product of Penny Rate £
Bix	2469	516	149	2986	11
Checkendon ...	2567	473	137	4134	17
Crowmarsh ...	4252	871	261	5204	26
Eye and Dunsden	3348	1634	468	9917	40
Goring	2356	1990	648	17638	66
Goring Heath ...	2851	969	277	4405	19
Harpsden	2173	391	120	5356	22
Highmoor	1304	411	130	3334	14
Ipsden	2214	671	97	2685	10
Kidmore End ...	2553	1324	393	6625	26
Mapledurham ...	3068	1530	448	11604	49
Nettlebed	1527	827	236	3928	17
Nuffield	2138	273	80	3581	15
Pishill with Stonor	2612	377	109	1396	6
Rotherfield Greys	2096	425	125	3052	13
Rotherfield Peppard	1760	1242	362	8581	34
Shiplake	2375	1365	401	11157	45
Sonning Common	910	1594	461	8653	34
South Stoke ...	1890	404	117	1555	7
Stoke Row	1737	368	167	2507	9
Swyncombe	3595	658	107	1517	7
Whitchurch	1323	790	186	4946	20
Woodcote	2179	577	227	4689	19
TOTALS	53297	19680	5706	£129450	£526

(2) SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres 53297

Population:

Census (1931) 14391

R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.51) Home Population 19680

Census (1951) 19979

Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)... .. 3709

(1951)... .. 5067

Number of Families or separate occupiers (1931) 3766

Rateable Value £129450

Product of a Penny Rate £526

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural and residential. There are a few light industries, such as instrument making and coach building, and also a number of saw mills. The bulk of the occupied population is therefore employed in agriculture, forestry, saw mills, building construction and light industry.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR
BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Henley R.D.					
Legitimate ...	143	152	295		
Illegitimate ...	17	7	24		
<hr/>					
TOTAL ...	160	159	319	16.2	15.2
<hr/>					
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	15.5	

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)	
Henley R.D.					
Legitimate ...	3	3	6		
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—		
<hr/>					
TOTAL ...	3	3	6		18.4
<hr/>					
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	22.9

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Henley R.D. ...	129	104	233	11.8	11.1
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	12.5	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 233 deaths in the Henley Rural District were accounted for as follows:

	Males	Females	Persons
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2
Acute poliomyelitis	1
Cancer, stomach	10
Cancer, lungs	6
Cancer, breast	3
Cancer, uterus	1
Cancer, other	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2
Diabetes	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	43
Coronary disease angina	25

				Males	Females	Persons
Hypertension with heart disease	...			4	4	8
Other heart disease	...	...	...	17	28	45
Other circulatory disease	...	...		4	6	10
Influenza	...	...	...	4	3	7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	6	6	12
Bronchitis	...	...	...	4	1	5
Other respiratory diseases	...	...		1	—	1
Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	4	1	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...		—	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...		1	—	1
Congenital malformations	...	...		—	1	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases				5	3	8
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...		2	—	2
All other accidents	...	...	...	4	3	7
Suicide	...	...	...	3	1	4
All causes	...	...	...	129	104	233

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.79 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

		Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Henley R.D.					
Legitimate	...	2	—	2	
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1	
TOTAL	...	2	1	3	9.4

England and Wales ... 29.6*

(*per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1951 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.)

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

		Males	Females	Persons	Neo-Natal Mor- tality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age					
Henley R.D.					
Legitimate	...	1	—	1	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
Total		1	—	1	3.1

England and Wales ... 18.8*

(*per 1000 related live births)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

As the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, is nearer to Henley than the Oxford Laboratory, some practitioners prefer to send their specimens there.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. Of the 3482 houses inspected in the course of the Rural Housing Survey, 2892 are now supplied with main water, 453 are dependent upon wells and 137 are without a separate water supply.

Main water is supplied from a number of sources.

(a) *Henley Water Company* supplies Badgemore, Harpsden and parts of Rotherfield Greys, Shiplake and Peppard. The sources of supply are two bore-holes each sunk 200 feet into middle chalk. The one at Greys Road, Henley, is 8 inches in diameter, the other at Reading Road, Harpsden is 12 inches in diameter. Both supplies are chlorinated and softened by the base exchange process from 19°—21° (Clark) to between 8° and 9° (Clark). The supply is abundant and constant. Monthly samples taken by the Water Company and quarterly samples taken by the Council's officers have always demonstrated the water to be highly satisfactory.

The Harpsden Pumping Station which was closed from August 1949 for alterations was brought into service again in June 1950.

(b) *South Oxfordshire Water Company* supplies Bix, Crowmarsh, Goring, Ipsden, Kidmore End, Mapledurham, Nettlebed, Nuffield, Pishill-with-Stonor, South Stoke, Swyncombe and parts of Rotherfield Greys, Peppard, Shiplake and Whitchurch. The sources of supply are two bore-holes and a well at Goring, each between 150 and 200 feet deep, and a bore hole 300 feet deep at Woods Farm, Streatley, Berks. There are two service reservoirs at Woodcote (total capacity 2,568,000 gallons) and another at Streatley (capacity 288,000 gallons). There are balancing reservoirs at Cleeve, Moulsoford, Goring Heath and Nettlebed and water towers at Streatley, Nuffield and Cookley Green. The South Oxford Water Company's supply to the Henley Rural District comes mainly from the Goring sources via the reservoir at Woodcote, but Goring Village and South Stoke Village are supplied from the Woods Farm source via the Streatley reservoir. The supply, which is chlorinated, is abundant and constant and samples have always demonstrated the water to be of a highly satisfactory quality.

(c) *The Borough of Reading* supplies parts of Whitchurch.

New Works carried out, in preparation or proposed.

During the year an extension was made from the Oxford City Water Company's mains to serve the four cottages, house and dairy farm at Queenwood, Christmas Common, Pishill-with-Stonor.

During the year 28 samples of water were examined bacteriologically. The results of these examinations are as follows:

Main Water Supply Ministry of Health Classification				Well Water Supply (including piped into house)		
Class 1 Highly Satisfactory	Class 2 Satis- factory	Class 3 Sus- picious	Class 4 Unsatis- factory	Satisfac- tory	Slightly Con- taminated	Grossly Con- taminated
4	4	—	—	6	4	10

The table at the close of this Section includes a summary of the types of water supply available in each parish.

Sewage Disposal. Of the 3482 houses inspected in the course of the Rural Housing Survey 200 are now connected to public sewers, 1909 to a cesspool or septic tank and, of the remainder, 461 are drained to a soakaway only and 912 have no drainage at all.

New works carried out, in preparation or proposed.

Goring. During the year a reply to the Council's application for financial assistance under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944 was received. The Ministry decided, on the estimates submitted by the Council and subject to the scheme being approved for loan consent, provisionally to allocate a lump sum of £11,000 towards the the cost, it being clearly understood that this is a provisional allocation and is subject to review.

The Minister's formal undertaking to pay grant will be given at the sanction stage and the right is reserved to reduce the amount of grant now provisionally allocated if the net cost of the scheme as finally approved (i.e. the estimated net deficiency to be borne on the general rate) is less than the latest estimate of £94,000 submitted by the Council, or if there is any material change in the financial position of the Council in the meantime.

Nettlebed and Sonning Common. The Minister has now provisionally agreed to allocate the following lump sum grants towards the cost of the schemes:

Nettlebed Scheme	...	...	£6500
Sonning Common Scheme	...	...	£23000

The Minister's formal undertaking to pay the grants will be given at the sanction stage and the right is reserved to reduce the amount of the grant now provisionally allocated if the net cost of the scheme as finally approved is less than the estimate submitted by the Council.

SUMMARY OF TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENTS AND CLOSET PROVISION

Parish	Drainage				Water				Sanitation				TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES
	To Sewer	Soak- away	Cesspool or septic tank	None	Main	Wells (Piped)	Wells (Ext.)	Without Separate Supply	W.C.	Pail Closet	Chemi- cal Closet	Vault Closet	
Harpsden	—	14	55	14	77	4	—	2	43	35	5	—	83
Bix ...	—	7	61	44	73	17	14	8	45	55	10	2	112
Badgemore	—	3	41	1	43	2	—	—	27	16	2	—	45
Greys	—	11	85	36	91	4	27	10	59	64	9	—	132
Peppard	—	19	72	28	112	1	4	2	60	49	10	—	119
Shiplake	—	23	189	81	267	3	10	13	144	138	10	1	293
Dunsden	148	39	282	92	518	15	24	4	361	192	8	—	561
Nettlebed	—	17	66	56	107	—	32	—	70	62	7	—	139
Kidmore	8	12	228	49	271	5	13	8	203	86	8	—	297
Swyncombe	—	3	28	49	38	4	25	13	17	54	7	2	80
Pishill	—	15	25	60	35	10	28	27	16	68	7	9	100
Goring	—	67	246	73	355	11	10	10	266	108	12	—	386
Whitchurch	9	48	67	56	151	20	—	9	92	53	35	—	180
Checkendon	—	20	96	16	113	8	—	11	75	43	14	—	132
Crowmarsh	—	44	105	49	137	19	42	—	54	130	12	2	198
South Stoke	—	38	109	85	209	13	10	—	72	131	29	—	232
Mapledurham	35	32	29	41	105	8	8	16	65	47	24	1	137
Ipsden	—	44	79	70	155	18	14	6	49	120	24	—	193
Nuffield	—	3	46	14	35	6	22	—	38	19	6	—	63
TOTAL	200	459	1909	914	2892	168	283	139	1756	1470	239	17	3482
...

SECTION D

HOUSING

New Construction since 1946

(a) During 1951

Parish				Houses Erected by						
				Local Authority					Private Enterprise	
				Number	Analysis by Type*					Number
1	2	3	4		5					
Badgemore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bix	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Checkendon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crowmarsh	6	—	—	6	—	—	1
Dunsden	34	—	—	—	20	14	—
Goring	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Harpsden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipsden	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kidmore End	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mapledurham	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
Nettlebed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pishill with Stonor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotherfield Greys	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rotherfield Peppard	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Shiplake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Stoke	6	—	—	6	—	—	1
Swyncombe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitchurch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	52	—	—	18	20	14	11

(b) During 1946-1951: See table on following page.

Rural Housing Survey. The Survey was begun in 1945 and was all but completed by the end of 1949 by which time 3482 houses had been inspected. Houses were placed in one of the following categories:

- Category 1
- Satisfactory in all respects
- Category 2
- Minor defects
- Categories 3 and 4
- Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement. Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts
- Category 5
- Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.

During the year 1951, further reconstruction and repair resulted in more cottages being improved and in consequence recategorized.

The table which follows on page 70 records the categories into which the 3482 houses now fall.

* For definitions, see footnote on p. 70.

(b) *Summary of the Provision of New Houses 1946-1951*

Parish	Houses erected by												
	Local Authority						Private Enterprise						
	Number completed in year(s)						Number completed in year(s)					Number under construction on 31.12.51	Total number completed and under construction
	1946-7	1948	1949	1950	1951	Total number completed and under construction	1	2	3	4	5		
Badgemore ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1
Bix ...	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Checkendon ...	—	—	8	4	—	18	—	4	14	—	—	—	3
Crowmarsh ...	4	14	—	—	6	30	—	6	19	—	—	—	5
Dunsden ...	—	—	12	—	34	60	—	14	—	46	14	—	9
Goring ...	—	—	10	10	—	26	—	6	—	—	—	3	9
Harpsden ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	—	—	2	9
Ipsden ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Kidmore End ...	—	—	2	8	—	10	—	—	10	—	2	—	9
Mapledurham ...	—	8	4	—	6	18	—	4	6	—	—	—	11
Nettlebed ...	—	6	—	—	—	21	—	2	12	—	4	—	41
Nuffield ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	18	—	—	—	14
Pishill with Stonor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Rotherfield Greys	—	22	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
Rotherfield Peppard	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	4	10	—	—	1	9
Shiplake ...	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	17	—	3	—	7
South Stoke ...	—	—	10	4	6	20	—	6	14	—	—	1	1
Swyncombe ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	8
Whitchurch ...	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	30	72	50	42	52	293	—	35	181	46	31	9	138

* *Definitions of Types:*

1. Traditional two bedroom, non parlour.
2. Traditional three bedroom, parlour.
3. Traditional three bedroom, non parlour.
4. Pre-fab, three bedroom, parlour. (Airey houses).
5. Traditional Bungalows.

ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES OF HOUSES INSPECTED IN THE RURAL
HOUSING SURVEY
(i.e. houses rated at £20 and under)

Parish	Category				All Categories Total No. of houses inspected	Remaining houses in each Parish i.e. those rated at over £20 (not inspec- ted)
	1	2	3 and 4	5		
Bix	51	53	8	—	112	13
Badgemore	18	27	—	—	45	7
Harpsden	16	39	28	—	83	37
Nettlebed	55	70	7	7	139	35
Rotherfield Greys	53	57	22	—	132	50
„ Peppard	37	60	21	1	119	69
Shiplake	106	101	79	7	293	172
Dunsden	289	183	81	8	561	172
Kidmore End	122	124	50	1	297	81
Swyncombe	16	47	15	2	80	9
Pishill	23	56	18	3	100	10
Goring	166	127	91	2	386	135
Whitchurch	40	37	102	1	180	159
Checkendon	62	35	34	1	132	24
Crowmarsh	90	46	54	8	198	44
Ipsden	63	48	81	1	193	36
Mapledurham	30	43	52	12	137	147
Nuffield	27	7	28	1	63	13
South Stoke	127	47	58	—	232	43
TOTALS	1391	1207	829	55	3482	1256

(This table *excludes* all houses built since the war.)

Huts and Moveable Dwellings

Hut Sites	Number of occupied huts thereon
Kingwood Camp, Peppard	72
Whitchurch Camp	46
Garsons Camp, Checkendon	6
Crowmarsh Camp	4
Nettlebed Camp	5
Tanner's Farm Camp	28
TOTAL	161

Number of caravan sites licensed	1
Number of licences issued to station caravans	90

Overcrowding and the demand for new housing. There are 130 families known to be without separate homes and in addition other cases are known in which families are occupying accommodation too small for them.

At the end of 1951 there were 399 applications for Council Houses outstanding. 130 of them were from the people without separate homes, the remaining 269 were from people already occupying separate homes. There were also 80 applications outstanding from persons living within the district seeking a licence to have a house built by private enterprise.

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	15	13	9	18	10	18	2	—
Non-Pulmonary	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT—1937

(a) *Inspections of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspections made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	6	6	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	30	25	1	—
3. Other premises	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	31	1	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences Insufficient	1	1	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47

No action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year, nor under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1951

Number of different premises visited	...	...	...	...	750
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	3000
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	280
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	130
Number of notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	121
Number of notices served (statutory)	...	...	...	...	15
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	1

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED

As to Privies, W.C.s, sink wastes, etc.	42
As to Drains or Cesspools	85
As to Pigs or other animals	5
As to Cowsheds, Dairies and Slaughterhouses	—
As to deficient or impure water	8
As to unclean houses	5
As to overcrowded houses	25
As to polluted ditches or streams	4
As to insanitary accumulations or deposits	34
As to other defects or nuisances	8
Number of premises disinfected	68
Number of water samples taken for analysis	28
Number of wells closed	—
Number of wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	5
Number of new wells sunk	1
Number of houses connected with water mains	8
Number of water certificates granted	—
Number of seizures or surrenders of unsound or diseased food	46
Number of conservancy closets replaced by W.C.s	41
Canal Boats on Register	—
Common Lodging Houses on Register	—
Milkshops on Register (inc. Dairies)	5
Milkshops, number of inspections	20
Cowsheds and dairy farms on Register	—
Cowsheds, number of inspections	—
Slaughterhouses, number on Register	—
Slaughterhouses, number of inspections	—
Piggeries, number of inspections	30

RODENT CONTROL

The Council developed a rodent control service during the year. One full time operative is employed with transport facilities.

Number of Surveys carried out:

(a) Domestic Dwellings	500
(b) Agricultural Properties	44
(c) Business Premises	30

Number of Treatments 222

Number of Notices Served 5

PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(1) PARISHES

Parish	Area (Acres)	Esti- mated *Civilian Popula- tion Mid 1951	Civilian Dwell- ings (inc.Huts and Cara- vans)	March 1951 — (Beginning of the Financial year)	
				Rateable Value £	Product of Penny Rate £
Ambrosden	1515	155	39	15701	53 9 6
Ardley	1493	444	101	1062	3 4 2
Arncott	1700	136	42	32316	113 13 9
Begbroke	602	439	95	1770	7 0 4
Blackthorn	2085	264	73	1046	3 15 0
Bletchington	2654	542	170	1975	7 12 2
Bucknell	2152	242	63	886	3 8 0
Caversfield	1131	96	23	5047	20 14 1
Charlton-on-Otmoor	822	288	83	800	3 1 2
Chesterton	3325	712	194	1812	7 0 0
Cottesford	1702	178	53	614	2 7 0
Fencott and Murcott	3333	161	43	446	1 12 8
Finnmere	1570	294	75	910	3 10 9
Fringford	1460	356	115	1220	4 12 10
Fritwell	1743	507	155	1760	6 11 11
Godington	1019	57	15	144	6 6
Gosford and Water Eaton	2360	313	94	2085	8 12 4
Hampton Gay and Poyle	1521	135	37	443	1 13 2
Hardwicke-with- Tusmore	1124	100	27	642	2 11 9
Hethe	1425	393	115	964	3 10 1
Horton-cum-Studley	2237	262	78	929	3 9 6
Islip	2009	633	207	2889	11 2 10
Kidlington	2162	4224	1077	19063	75 13 7
Kirtlington	3582	623	184	2239	8 8 4
Launton	2818	621	175	5511	22 7 6
Lower Heyford	1765	413	129	1176	4 10 5
Merton	1932	148	53	8549	29 13 10
Middleton Stoney	1853	237	65	1243	4 17 1
Mixbury	2449	227	65	754	2 19 2
Newton Purcell-with Shelswell	1424	133	38	603	1 9 11
Noke	794	93	26	298	1 4 0
Oddington	1363	118	32	249	19 2
Piddington	2354	252	74	10295	35 19 3
Shipton-on-Cherwell	1058	228	64	2602	4 17 8
Somerton	1977	244	76	798	3 2 1
Souldern	1496	451	137	1190	4 12 11
Stoke Lyne	3901	270	71	829	3 3 8
Stratton Audley	2308	304	89	1845	7 3 11
Thrupp	666	194	41	421	2 2 9
Upper Heyford	1628	586	91	5859	23 15 2
Wendlebury	1154	178	50	536	1 19 2
Weston-on-the-Green	2483	372	104	2115	7 5 4
Yarnton	1762	737	270	3535	11 7 9
TOTALS	79911	17360	4808	145171	£530 12 2

* Owing to the frequent change in personnel at the services establishments within the district, it is no longer possible to obtain estimates of the Home (i.e. Civilian plus Services) population for each parish. The estimated Home Population for the whole district is given on p. 76.

(2) SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	79911
Population:						
Census (1931)						12713
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.51)						
Home Population	...					25230
Census (April 1951)	...	...	...	...		24203
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	...	...	...	...		3233
(1951)	...	...	...	...		4643
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931)						3283
*Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£155223
*Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	(estimated)			£550

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main occupation of the district is agriculture. There is no major industry but many people travel daily into Oxford to work, particularly at Morris Motors and the Pressed Steel Company. The largest single employer of labour in the district is the Base Ordnance Depot at Arncott. There are also a cement works and a bacon factory.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
					Crude	Corrected
Ploughley						
Legitimate	...	166	179	345		
Illegitimate	...	4	9	13		
		<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	170	188	358	14.2	15.9
		<hr/>				
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	15.5	

STILL BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)	
Ploughley						
Legitimate	...	3	3	6		
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—		
		<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	3	3	6		16.5
		<hr/>				
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	22.9

* These are the figures for the calendar year as opposed to the financial year, for which latter see p. 75.

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
				Crude	Corrected
Ploughley ...	91	101	192	7.7	8.9
England and Wales	...	...	...	12.5	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 192 deaths in the Ploughley Rural District were accounted for as follows:

	Males	Females	Persons
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	2	—	2
Syphilitic disease ...	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Cancer, stomach ...	2	2	4
Cancer, lung ...	2	1	3
Cancer, breast ...	—	2	2
Cancer, uterus ...	—	4	4
Cancer, other ...	2	4	6
Diabetes ...	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	10	14	24
Coronary disease, angina ...	14	13	27
Other heart disease ...	17	25	42
Other circulatory disease ...	4	1	5
Influenza ...	4	4	8
Pneumonia ...	4	6	10
Bronchitis ...	9	7	16
Other respiratory disease ...	1	1	2
Peptic ulcer ...	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	1	1
Congenital malformations ...	—	1	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	6	9	15
Motor vehicle accidents ...	5	—	5
All other accidents ...	3	2	5
All causes ...	91	101	192

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.79 maternal deaths per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

		Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Ploughley					
Legitimate	...	—	4	4	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
<hr/>					
TOTAL	...	Nil	4	4	11.2
<hr/>					

England and Wales 29.6*

(*per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1951 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born).

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age

		Males	Females	Persons	Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Ploughley					
Legitimate	...	—	3	3	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
<hr/>					
Total	...	Nil	3	3	8.4
<hr/>					

England and Wales 18.8*

(*per 1000 related live births)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Oxford City Northern Water Scheme is still in abeyance and meanwhile the Council is continuing its policy of setting up independent water undertakings in villages by making use of local sources of supply.

This the Council is doing in order to avoid the delay which would be inevitable were action postponed until a more comprehensive scheme were practicable. The individual undertakings are planned so that they can later form part of a larger undertaking if need be.

At the end of the year, of the 4808 occupied dwellings (which include huts and caravans) 2941 had a piped main water supply (2759 direct into the house and 182 to a stand pipe) and 1867 were dependent upon wells, the water in 289 cases being piped into the house. 220 houses were connected to a main water supply during the year.

During the year 142 specimens of water were examined. The results of these examinations are given below.

Main Water Supply Ministry of Health Classification				Well Water Supply (including piped into house)		
Class 1 Highly Satisfactory	Class 2 Satis- factory	Class 3 Sus- picious	Class 4 Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Slightly Con- tamin- ated	Grossly Con- tamin- ated
35	0	10	0	10	47	37

Three samples were taken for chemical analysis and all found satisfactory.

The details of the water supply of each parish are summarised in the table given on preceding pages. Military establishments are *not* included.

WATER SUPPLY

Parish	Source of Supply	Quantity	Quality	New Works				Remarks
				Proposed for the Future	In preparation	Under construction	Recently constructed	
Ambrosden ...	Wells	Good	Fair	Bucks. Water Board	—	—	—	Negotiations with War Dept. and Bucks. Water Board for supply from Military mains. Water supply from Bucks. Water Board.
Ardley ...	Wells	Fair	Poor	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Bore-hole sunk on housing site to supply village and Fewcott.
Arncott ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	Improvements to existing scheme	—	Bucks. Water Board.
Begbroke ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Blackthorn ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	Improvements to existing scheme	—	Bucks. Water Board and Council bore-hole as an alternative source of supply.
Bletchington ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Council bore-hole.
Bucknell ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Deep well, formerly B.B.C., taken over by Council.
Caversfield ...	Wells and private mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Water from Bicester U.D.C. and R.A.F. mains.
Charlton-on-Otmoor	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City water.
Chesterton ...	(1) Mains (2) Wells	Good Fair	Good Poor	—	—	Main Supply from bore-hole	—	Existing bore-hole supply to huts. Council bore-hole sunk.

Cottesford	...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Main Supply from bore-hole	Council bore-hole sunk.
Fencott and Murcott			Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City Water	Oxford City Water.
Finmere	...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Water from Bucks. Water Board.	Water from Bucks. Water Board.
Fringford	...	...	Wells	Poor	Poor	—	—	{ Main supply from bore-hole	Council bore-hole.	Council bore-hole.
Fritwell	...	...	Wells	Poor	Poor	—	—		Bore-hole sunk to supply village. Scheme approved by Ministry.	Bore-hole sunk to supply village. Scheme approved by Ministry.
Godington		...	Mains & wells	Fair	Good	—	—	—	Private supply from farm bore-hole.	Private supply from farm bore-hole.
Gosford and Water Eaton			Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Hampton Gay and Poyle			Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Hardwick with Tusmore			Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	—	—	Private supply from bore-hole.	Private supply from bore-hole.
Hethe	...	...	Wells	Poor	Fair	—	—	Main supply from bore-hole	Small private piped supply from bore-hole. Scheme approved by Ministry.	Small private piped supply from bore-hole. Scheme approved by Ministry.
Horton-cum-Studley			Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Bucks. Water Board and supply from springs controlled by Council.	Bucks. Water Board and supply from springs controlled by Council.
Islip	...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Kidlington		...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Kirtlington	...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Supply from private bore-hole. Council may take over scheme.	Supply from private bore-hole. Council may take over scheme.

(Continued overleaf)

WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

Parish	Source of Supply	Quantity	Quality	New Works				Remarks
				Future	In Preparation	Under Construction	Recently Constructed	
Launton ...	Wells	Fair	Poor	—	—	—	Main supply from bore-hole	Village and Caulcott to be supplied from Upper Heyford bore-hole. Supply to a few houses from R.A.F. main supply. Supply from Bucks. Water Board via W.D. mains in course of preparation. Water supply from R.A.F. via Bicester U.D.C. Scheme administered by Jersey Estate. Scheme being prepared—Bucks. Water Board via Brackley R.D.C. Scheme in preparation for extension from Bucks. Water Board mains. Oxford City area of supply. Oxford City water. Bucks. Water Board via W.D. mains. Supply from private bore-hole—and Oxford City.
Lower Heyford ...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	
Merton ...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Bucks Water Board	—	—	
Middleton Stoney ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	
Mixbury ...	Wells	Good	Good	—	Bucks. Water Board	—	—	
Newton Purcell with Shelswell	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Bucks. Water Board	—	—	
Noke ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	
Oddington ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	
Piddington ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	
Shipton-on-Cherwell	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	

Somerton	...	Wells and springs	Good	Fair	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Council bore-hole sunk—Ministry approved village scheme.
Souldern	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Main supply from bore-hole	
Stoke Lyne	...	Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Council bore-hole for Council houses. Supply from private bore-hole.
Stratton Audley	...	Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	Main supply from Council bore-hole to be sunk	—	—	Supply from private bore-hole.
Thrupp	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Upper Heyford	...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Council bore-hole sunk.
Wendlebury	...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Main supply from Chesterton	—	—	Extension of Chesterton Scheme when that has been completed. Few premises supplied from private bore-hole.
Weston-on-the-Green		Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	Main supply from Chesterton	—	—	Extension of Chesterton Scheme. Council bore-hole for Council houses. Supply from private bore-holes.
Yarnton	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.

Sewage Disposal. The table given below summarizes the drainage arrangements of each parish, their relationship to water supply and any new works planned or under construction. These figures do *not* include military establishments.

SUMMARY OF CLOSET PROVISION AND WATER SUPPLY

Parish	No. of Dwellings including caravans and huts	Estimated Total Number of Inhabitants Mid 1951	Number of Houses with Piped Water Supply				Number of houses with Well			
			To stand pipes		Direct into house		External		Piped into house	
			Chemical Closets	Pail Closets	Chemical Closets	Pail Closets	Water into house		Chemical Closets	Pail Closets
							Water	To Sewer		
							Carriage	Cesspool		
Ambrosden	39	155	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Ardley ...	101	444	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5
Arncott ...	42	136	1	23	—	2	—	16	—	—
Begbroke	95	439	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—
Blackthorn	73	264	3	51	—	3	12	—	—	—
Bletchington	170	542	—	—	—	10	78	—	15	—
Bucknell	63	242	—	36	—	—	6	21	—	—
Caversfield	23	96	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Charlton-on-Otmoor	83	288	—	—	—	20	42	—	9	3
Chesterton	194	712	—	7	—	—	90	—	—	10
Cottesford	53	178	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	3
Fencott and Murcott	43	161	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	3
Finnmere ...	75	294	—	—	—	1	44	—	—	—
Fringford ...	115	356	—	—	—	—	20	4	—	3
Fritwell ...	155	507	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Godington	15	57	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—
Gosford and Water	94	313	—	2	—	—	52	9	—	—
Eaton			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gay and Poyle	37	135	—	—	—	3	24	—	3	3

[illegible]

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE—NEW WORKS

Parish	New Works				Remarks
	Proposed for the Future	In preparation	Under construction	Recently constructed	
Ambrosden ...	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	Negotiations in progress with W.D. to accept sewage into military system.
Arncott ...	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	As Ambrosden.
Blackthorn ...	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	As Ambrosden.
Bletchington ...	Combined scheme with Kirtlington.	—	—	—	—
Gosford and Water Eaton	—	—	—	Main sewerage scheme with Kidlington.	Combined scheme with Kidlington.
Islip ...	Small extension of existing system.	—	—	—	—
Kidlington ...	—	—	—	—	Combined scheme with Gosford and Water Eaton.
Kirtlington ...	Combined scheme with Bletchington.	—	—	—	—
Lower Heyford ...	—	Improvement to existing works.	—	—	—
Merton ...	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	As Ambrosden.
Mixbury ...	Village scheme to be prepared.	—	—	—	—
Souldern ...	Village scheme to be prepared.	—	—	—	—
Upper Heyford ...	—	—	—	Improvement to existing works.	—
Yarnton ...	Combined scheme with Kidlington and Gosford and Water Eaton.	—	—	—	—

SECTION D

HOUSING

(a) During 1951

Houses Erected by								
Parish	Local Authority						Private Enterprise	
	Number	Analysis by Type*					Number	
		1	2	3	4	5		
Ardley	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	
Bletchington	11	6	—	—	—	5	—	
Fringford	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Fritwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Gosford and Water Eaton	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	
Hethe	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Islip	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	
Kidlington	33	12	21	—	—	—	5	
Lower Heyford	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Merton	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Newton Purcell	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Piddington	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Somerton	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	
Souldern	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Thrupp	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Yarnton	27	17	10	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	130	42	83	—	—	5	13	

*Definitions of Types:
1. Traditional two bedroom, non-parlour.
2. Traditional three bedroom, parlour.
3. Traditional three bedroom, non-parlour.
4. Pre-fab, three bedroom, parlour (Airey houses).
5. Traditional bungalows.

(b) During 1946-51: See table on following page.

Rural Housing Survey. This Survey which was concerned only with houses rated at £20 and under was completed in 1949 and the detailed figures were given in the Annual Report for that year; the totals are as follows:

Category 1	Satisfactory in all respects	1186
Category 2	Minor defects	1315
Categories 3 and 4	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement. Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.	1113
Category 5	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.	383
Houses not inspected. (Already under Demolition Order, i.e. Category 5)		70

PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT

(b) *Summary of the Provision of New Houses 1946-1951*

Houses Erected by															
Parish	Local Authority						Private Enterprise								
	Number completed in year(s)				Total number completed and under construction	Analysis By Type (See note on p. 87)					Number under construction 31.12.51	Total number completed and under construction			
	1946-7	1948	1949	1950		1951	1	2	3	4			5		
Ambrosden
Ardley
Arncott
Begbroke
Blackthorn
Bletchington
Bucknell
Caversfield
Charlton-on-Otmoor
Chesterton
Cottesford
Fencott and Murcott
Finnmere
Fringford
Fritwell
Godington
Gosford & Water Eaton
Hampton Gay & Poyle
Hardwick-with-Tusmore
Hethe
Horton-cum-Studley
Islip
Kidlington

Kirtlington	...	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Launton	...	—	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Heyford	...	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merton	...	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middleton Stoney	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mixbury	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton Purcell	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noke ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oddington	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piddington	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipton-on-Cherwell	...	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerton	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Souldern	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Lyne	...	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratton Audley	...	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thrupp...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Heyford	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wendlebury	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston-on-the-Green	...	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarnton	...	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	59	149	114	78	130	56	586	66	418	—	86	16	23	12	6	17	13	17	88	—

Huts and Moveable Dwellings

Number of hut sites	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of occupied huts	...	...	...	...	...	67
(Providing 113 units of accommodation)						
Number of caravan sites licensed	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of licences issued to station caravans	...	...	...	...	...	43

Overcrowding and the demand for new housing. There appears to be little overcrowding by the standards of the Housing Act, 1936, but these are very low and far too many families are obliged to live and to sleep in very inadequate accommodation.

At the end of 1951 there were 970 applications for Council houses outstanding. This figure does not represent the actual housing needs of the District, as many applications come from outside the area from those who consider they have a better chance of accommodation in this area.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act, 1936	Under the Housing Act, 1936
Inspections made	2195	1943
Notices served		
Informal	253	214
Statutory	5	4

Housing Act, 1936,		
<i>Section 11</i>		
Demolition Orders served	...	39
Undertakings accepted to make fit	...	5
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	...	10
Houses demolished	...	14
Houses made fit	...	12
Houses acquired by the Local Authority	...	—
<i>Sections 12 and 25</i>		
No Closing Orders or Clearance Areas were made during the year		

HOUSING

Since 1949 a great deal of work of the Public Health Department has been on the demolition and reconstruction of the large number of sub-standard houses in the area. Following the Rural Housing Survey, a considerable number of these houses have been dealt with, and where the owners have not submitted schemes of repair Demolition Orders have been made. Other cottages have been reconstructed and put in a reasonable state of repair, some have been vacated and used as agricultural and other stores.

During the three years 1949, 1950 and 1951, 156 Demolition Orders have been served, 39 Undertakings have been accepted to make premises fit, 22 Undertakings have been accepted not to use for human habitation, 31 premises have been demolished, and 17 premises have been made fit. Many appeals against the making of Demolition Orders have been made, but the County Court has upheld the Council on every occasion.

The work is still continuing, and this has resulted in a great improvement in the housing conditions of the area, but there is no need for complacency for unless some of the premises, which were on the borderline when the Survey was made, are brought up to date they will deteriorate and it may be necessary to take drastic action later.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat inspection is carried out mainly at the Kidlington Bacon Factory which re-opened for slaughtering on 1st October, 1949. Periodical inspections are also made in the butchers' shops of the area. The inspections are made by the qualified Meat Inspectors.

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	34556
Number Inspected	—	—	—	—	34556
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	26
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	943
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.8%
<i>Tuberculosis Only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	18
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3802
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	11.05%

Condemned Food

The following food-stuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

						lbs.	Tins
18	Whole Pigs (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	2930	
17	" " (Moribund)	...	...	...	...	2892	
4	" " (Carcinoma)	...	...	...	...	500	
1	" " (Erysipelas)	...	...	...	...	172	
1	" " (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	172	
1	" " (Uraemia) ...	...	...	...	...	157	
1	" " (Jaundice)	...	...	...	...	143	
1	" " (Pleurisy and Pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	123	
882	Pigs Heads (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	12159½	
6	" " (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	89	
2042	Pigs Mesenteric Fats, etc. (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	39816	
769	Pigs Hearts and Lungs (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	2284	
10	" " " " (Pleurisy and Pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	30	
6	" " " " (Pleurisy)	...	...	...	...	19	
156	Pigs Hearts (Fatty degeneration)	...	...	...	...	77½	
4	prs Pigs Lungs (Pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	5½	
249	Pigs Livers (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	752	
29	" " (Parasitical)	...	...	...	...	82	
9	" " (Cirrhosis) ...	...	...	...	...	25	
1	" " (Jaundice) ...	...	...	...	...	3	
1	" " (Pleurisy and Pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	2½	
813	Pigs Kidneys (Encysted)	...	...	...	...	204½	
48	" " (Polluted by oil)...	...	...	...	...	12	
4	" " (Jaundice)	...	...	...	...	1	
2	Sides of Pork (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	184½	
3	Hind-quarters of Pork (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	152½	
1	Side and 1 Fore-end of Pork (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	132	
1	Side of Pork (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	65	
2	Pieces of Belly (Melanosis)	...	...	...	...	31	
1	Piece of Middle and Back (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	18	
1	Piece of Gammon (Excessive bruising)	...	...	...	...	16	
1	Piece of Middle Pork (Sour and Putrid)	...	...	...	...	15	
1	Piece of Fore-hock (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	10	
	Mudgeon Fat (Sour and Putrid)	...	...	...	...	10	
2	Pieces of Fore-rib Pork (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	9	
1	Piece of Back (Excessive bruising)	...	...	...	...	8	
1	Piece of Neck (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	5	
2	Pieces of Tenderloin (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	3	
	Pigs maws (Sour and decomposing)	...	...	...	...	336	
	Pigs Chaps and Eye-pieces (Sour and decomposing)	...	...	...	...	87	
	Side of Bacon (Decomposing—bone taint)	...	...	...	...	56	
	Shoulder of Bacon (Decomposing—bone taint)	...	...	...	...	21	
	Fore-end Bacon (Bone taint)	...	...	...	...	15	
	Pearl Barley (Deteriorated with age)	...	...	...	...	486	
	Bengers Food (Deteriorated with age)	...	...	...	...	90	
	Fresh Fish Fillets (Contaminated)	...	...	...	...	28	
	Italian Gorgonzola Cheese (Decomposing)	...	...	...	...	23	
	Sausages (Sour and Decomposing)	...	...	...	...	22	
	Dutch Red Cheese (Mouldy)	...	...	...	...	4	
	Luncheon Meat (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...		23
	French Ham (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...		17
	Belgian Ham (Tins pierced—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...		17
	Irish Ham (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...		10
	Cooked Ham (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...		7
	German Shoulder Ham (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	...	...	...	...		6
	Dutch Pork Brawn (Tins blown—contents decomposing)...	...	...	...	...		3
	Danish Kidneys (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...		3
	Corbatch Peas (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...		3
	Stewed Steak (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...		2
	Danish Gammon (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...		2
	Ham Loaf (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...		1

									Tins
Bacon Rashers (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dutch Jellied Veal (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vegetable Soup (Tins blown—contents putrid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polish Chopped Pork (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Broth (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								Pkts.	Jars
Danish Cheese Spread (Mouldy)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Danish Blue Cheese (Mouldy)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Dried Crumbs (Contaminated by rats)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Cheese Spread (Contaminated by rats)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Swiss Gruyere Cheese (Polluted by mice)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Ham and Tongue Paste (Jars broken—contents impregnated with glass)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Hotels and Restaurants. All restaurants, hotel kitchens and cafés in the district have been regularly inspected during the year and some improvements effected as a result. The standard of hygiene has been raised but there is still room for further improvement.

The general public, although the majority appreciates high standards of food handling, will endure low standards in a catering establishment rather than risk unpleasantness by making a complaint. The individual customer, however, can, if he will, play an important part in the campaign for clean food handling; first, by refusing to accept the low standards of many catering establishments and by complaining about unhygienic handling and serving of food and inadequate or dirty crockery and equipment, and secondly, by notifying the Public Health Department of establishments where the hygienic standards are consistently low. A caterer will soon attempt to remedy conditions which are the subject of frequent complaints by his customers, and the officers of the Public Health Department will take all action within their power to raise hygienic standards in all cases which come to their notice.

Ice-Cream. The system of sampling introduced in July 1949 was extended during the year and 316 samples of ice-cream taken from the 34 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream were submitted for laboratory examination. The samples were graded as follows:

Grade	1	2	3	4	All Grades
No. of Samples ...	243	62	11	—	316
Percentage	77	20	3	—	100
1950 Samples Percentage ...	51	36	11	2	100

Retailers are notified of the result of the examination of each sample taken and in some cases, when their samples have been consistently unsatisfactory, they have changed the source of their supply to one which could be better relied upon. When the grading of a sample is below Grade 2 a copy of the Laboratory report is also sent to the Public

Health Department of the area in which the ice-cream was manufactured. In certain instances copies of reports are sent to the manufacturers themselves.

The above table is strong evidence that regular sampling can in a short time raise the quality of ice-cream offered for sale in a district and the Senior Sanitary Inspector and his staff are to be congratulated on the excellent results which have been obtained.

Food Poisoning. No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis

					Number of cases notified	
					M	F
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	12	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	53	42
Measles	...	...	...	...	126	123
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	—	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	2	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	5	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary ...	9	3	3	2	5	6	2	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937

(a) *Inspections of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspection made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	4	6	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	28	34	1	—
3. Other Premises	2	2	—	—
TOTAL	34	42	1	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	—
Total	1	1	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47

No action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year, nor under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1951

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	40	4437	297	90	4864
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) 6	21	1	5	33
	(b) 40	521	87	79	727
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats	Major: 8	7	—	2	17
	Minor: 3	16	—	3	22
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice	—	3	—	—	3
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 and 4) treated by Local Authority	11	26	—	5	42
6. Number of Notices served under Section 4					
(i) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of Notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
8. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
19. Number of 'block' control schemes carried out	1	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1951

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	4521
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	63
Number of Notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	...	467
Number of Notices served (statutory)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	3

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED

As to Privies, W.C.s, sink-wastes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	34
As to Drains or Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	51
As to Pigs or other animals	...	...	...	...	...	3
As to deficient or impure water	...	...	...	...	...	149
As to unclean houses	...	...	...	...	...	10
As to overcrowded houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
As to polluted ditches or streams	...	...	...	...	...	4
As to insanitary accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	...	...	10
As to other defects or nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	74
Number of premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of water samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	142
Number of wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of houses connected with the water mains	...	...	...	...	...	220
Number of seizures or surrenders of unsound or diseased food	...	...	...	...	...	293
Number of conservancy closets replaced by W.C.s	...	...	...	...	...	146
Dairies on Register	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairies, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	15
Slaughterhouses, number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	273

